THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

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MY CROSS.

It is not heavy, agonizing woe,
Bearing me down with hopeless, crushing weight;
No ray of comfort in the gathering gloom,
A heart bereaved—a household desolate.

It is not sickness, with her withering hand,
Keeping me low upon a couch of pain;
Longing each morning for the weary night—
At night, for weary day to come again.

It is not slander, with her evil tongue,
'Tis no presumptuous sin against my God—
Not reputation lost, or friends betray'd,
That such is not my cross, I thank my God.

Mine is a daily cross of petty cares,
Of little duties pressing on my heart,
O' little troubles hard to reconcile,
Of inward struggles—overcome in part.

My feet are weary in their daily round,
My heart is weary of its daily care,
My sinful nature often doth rebel:
I pray for grace my daily cross to bear.

It is not heavy, Lord, yet oft I pine;
It is not heavy, but 'tis everywhere
By day and night each hour my cross I bear;
I dare not lay it down—Then keep'st it there

I dare not lay it down. I only ask
Text, taking up my daily cross, I may
Follow my Master humbly, step by step,
Thro' clouds and darkness, unto perfect day.

HOLD ON! HOLD IN! HOLD OUT!

Hold on, my heart, in thy believing—
The steadfast only wins the crown;
He who, when stormy waves are heaving,
Paris with his anchor, shall go down;
But he who Jesus holds through all,
Shall stand, though heaven and earth should fall.

Hold on thy murmurs, Heaven arraigning—
The patient see God's loving face;
We bear their burdens uncomplaining,
'Tis they that win the Father's grace;
He wounds himself who brave the rod,
And sets himself to fight with God.

Hold out! There comes an end to sorrow;
Hope from the dust shall conquering rise;
The storm foretells a sunnier morrow;
The cross points on to Paradise.
The Father regneth! cease unbelief;
Hold on, my heart!—hold in, hold out!

AUDUBON.

Interesting facts from the life of the Great Naturalist.

There are few persons whose life and works Americans contemplate with more of pride and pleasure than that of John James Audubon. His contributions to Natural History will never be forgotten. They form one of the most interesting acquisitions of our libraries, public and private. Born in America, we are sorry to see that the chronicle of his life and adventures depended upon a foreigner, one whose enthusiasm and pride of birth could not give him the same admiration and delight as if he were an American. A native of Louisiana, he traveled over nearly every part of this country, spending months and indeed years in England and France to promote the great object to which he devoted his life.

Audubon came legitimately by that restless, wandering disposition which aided him so greatly in the production of his life-long studies. His father was a son, the twentieth child of a fisherman, poor in all save his progeny, of Nantes, in France. Beginning life as a boy before the mast, he was rated as an able-bodied seaman at the age of seventeen; at twenty-one commanded a vessel himself, and at twenty-five was the owner and captain of a little craft which was the first of a small fleet with which he voyaged to the West Indies, thus laying the foundation of a future which was subsequently augmented materially by his marriage in Louisiana with a lady of Spanish extraction. John James Aubudon was the youngest of three sons. His mother perished miserably in the insurrection in San Domingo, and his father, who had become a Commodore in the French Navy, found a second wife, in whose care the boy was left, while the elder Audubon returned to this country in the employment of the French Government, where he finally became attached to the army under Lafayette.

Early in life John James removed to the vicinity of Philadelphia, where he met Miss Bakewell, whom he afterwards married. Later he returned to France, and spent a year in the paternal home, completing during that time 200 drawings of European birds, but was not content, and came again to America.

He had great skill in stuffing and preserving animals of all sorts. He had also a trick of training dogs with great perfection, of which art his famous dog, Zephyr, was a wondertul example. He was an admirable marksman, an expert swimmer, a clever rider, possessed great activity, prodigious strength, and was notable for the elegance of his figure and the beauty of his features, and he aided nature by a careful attendance to his dress. Besides other accomplishments, he was musical, a good fencer, danced well, had some acquaintance of legerdemain tricks, worked in hair, and could plait willow baskets. After a season in mercantile pursuits in New York, in which he showed his utter incapacity for commerical affairs, he determined to settle in Louisville, and married Miss Bakewell on April 8th, 1808, and embarking on a flat-boat at Pittsburg with a quantity of merchandise and household goods, made his wedding trip to Louisville in this primitive manner. Here he gave his merchandise in charge of his friend Rasier, and gave himself up to bird hunting. He journeyed about in various ways, and meeting with many adventures in the then new Indian country.

One night as he was making his way across a prairie near the Upper Mississippi, he sought shelter in a log hut, the only inmates of which were a muscular and repulsive-looking woman and a young Indian who had sought assistance there after having, by accident, nearly put out one of his eyes. Audubon chanced to let the woman get a glimpse of his watch, which was of rare workmanship, and the sight of it at once aroused her cupidity. Letting her take it to examine, he only managed to get possession of it quietly by a ruse, and not until the Indian had endeavored by pantomime to draw his attention to certain suspicious actions on the part of their hostess. Going out of the hut Audubon slipped a ball into each barrel of his rifle, picked the locks, and returning, called his faithful dog to his side, threw himself down upon a few bear skins, and feigned sleep. The rest of the story shall be told in his own words:

"A short time had elasped when some voices were heard, and from the corner of my eyes I saw two athletic youths making their entrance, bearing a dead stag on a pole. They disposed of their burden, and, asking for whisky, helped themselves freely to it. Observing me and the wonderful Indian, they asked who I was, and why the d—l that rascal (meaning the Indian, who, they knew, understood not a word of English,) was in the house? The mother, for so she proved to be, bade them speak less loudly, made mention of my watch, and took them to a corner, where a conversation took place, the purport of which it required little shrewdness in me to guess. I tapped my dog gently, he moved his tail, and with indescribable pleasure I saw his fine eyes alternately fixed on me, and raised towards the trio in the corner. I felt that he perceived danger in my situation. The Indian exchanged the last glance with me.

"The lads had eaten and drunk themselves into such condition that I already looked upon them as *hors de combat;* and the frequent visits of the whisky bottle to the ugly mouth of their dam I hoped would soon reduce her to a like state. Judge of my astonishment when I saw this incarnate fiend take a large carving knife and go to the grindstone to whet its edge; I saw her pour water on the turning machine, and watched her working away with the dangerous instrument, until the cold sweat covered every part of my body, in despite of my determination to defend myself to the last. Her task finished, she walked to her reeling sons and said, 'There, that 'll soon settle him! Boys, kill yon——, and then for the watch!'

"I turned, cocked my gun-locks, silently touching my faithful companion, and lay ready to start up and shoot the first who might attempt my life. The moment was fast approaching, and that night might have been my last in this world, had not Providence made provision for my rescue. All was ready. The infernal hag was advancing slowly, probably contemplating the best way of dispatching me while her sons should be engaged with the Indian. I was several times on the eve of rising and shooting her on the spot, but she was not to be punished thus. The door was suddenly opened, and there entered two stout travelers, each with a long rifle on his shoulder. I bounded up on my feet, and making them most heartily welcome, told them how well it was for me that they should have arrived at that moment. The tale was told in a minute. The drunken sons were secured, and the woman, in spite of her detence and vociferations, shared the same fate. The Indian fairly danced with joy, and gave us to understand that, as he could not sleep for pain, he would watch over us. You may suppose we slept much less than we talked. The two strangers gave me an account of their once having been themselves in a similar situation. Day came fair and rosy, and with it the punishment of our captives.

"They were quite sobered. Their feet were unbound, but their arms were still securely tied. We marched them to the woods off the road, and having used them as regulators were wont to use such delinquents, we set fire to the cabin, gave all the skins and implements to the young Indian warrior, and proceeded, well pleased, towards the settlements."

One unfortunate business venture followed another until hardly anything was left him but his sick wife, his gun, his dog and his skill in drawing, with his knowledge of dancing, fencing, etc. Still his courage did not for a moment desert him. Foiled in one place he left it for another. From Kentucky he went to Cincinnati, where he was for a time curator of the Museum, and thence down the Mississippi to Natchez and New Orleans. His diary during this time gives us most graphic sketches of every phase of Western life, with accounts more or less detailed of notabilities with whom he was now and then thrown in contact.

During the vicissitudes through which he passed he was nobly sustained by his self-sacrificing wife, who secured a position as governess in one or another of the families of wealthy Southern planters able to remunerate her well for her valuable services. Audubon had all the while been prosecuting the subscription which was to enable him to bring out his great work on ornithology, and, after securing three hundred names in this country, determined to go to England and take further subscriptions and get the plates under way, and he accordingly sailed from New Orleans for Liverpool, in April, 1826.

In May, 1829, Audubon returned to this country, and, after spending some weeks on the New Jersey coast, and in "the great pine swamp" in Northumberland county, Penn., he went South to see his wife, from whom he had so long been separated. He spent three months with her at Bayou Sara, and on January 1, 1830, they started for New Orleans, whence they went North to Washington, and thence to New York, to sail again for Liverpool. During the year following, important work was done in getting the Ornithology brought to public notice, and in pushing forward the work upon it.

On September 3, 1831, Audubon again landed in New York, and soon after went to Florida, where he had determined to spend the winter. The "Live Oakers," "Deer Hunting," "The Wreckers," "The Touters," etc., furnish the material for graphic and thrilling sketches.

In August of the following year, with his wife and two sons, he made a journey in to the State of Maine, thence through New Brunswick to Labrador, where he spent a summer; and in April of 1834, he returned to London with his wife and sons, where his work on Birds of America was published. In 1838 he settle in New York where he fully expected to spend the remainder of his days. As he had commenced work on his drawings of the quadrupeds of North America, he found that it would be necessary for him to visit the great Western prairies, and accordingly in March 1843, he left New York on an expedition up the Yellowstone river, which occupied him for eight months. When he returned from this expedition he had nearly reached his seventieth year, yet he began to work again with his usual energy and diligence. "The interval of about three years," Mr. Buchanan writes, "which passed between the time of Audubon's return from the West, and the period when his mind began to fail, was a short and swift twilight to his adventurous life. After 1846, his mind entirely failed him, and for the last few years of his life his eye lost it brightness, and he had to be led to his daily walks by the hand of a servant. This continued until the Monday before his death. On Monday morning he declined to eat his breakfast, and was unabled to take his morning walk. Mrs. Audubon had him put to bed, and he lay without any apparent suffering, but refusing to receive any nourishment, until five o'clock on Thursday morning, January 27th, 1851, 'when,' says the widow, 'a deep pallor overspread his countenance.' The other members of his family were immediately sent for to his bed side. Then, though he did not speak, his eyes, which had been so long nearly quenched, rekindled into their former luster and beauty; his spirit seemed to be conscious that it was approaching the spirit land. One of the sons said, 'Minnie, father's eyes have now their natural expression;' and the departing man reached out his arms, took his wife's and children's hands between his own, and passed peacefully away."

His widow is still living in New York and is an interesting record of the adventures and trials of her husband, and the many personages who met at his house.

LOWELL.

How the Factory Girls Live—White Slavery.

Mr. Jerome B. Stillson, a correspondent of the *World*, (better known as "J. B. S.,") has been flirting a trifle with the Lowell factory girls, of which he publishes an account in Saturday's *World*, from which we learn the following interesting facts:

Lowell has a population of thirty-two thousand females and fifteen thousand males, comprising six thousand four hundred families. Sixteen thousand of the population are bachelors, maids, orphans "and people disconnected from home." About 25,000 men, women and children are employed about the cotton, woolen and iron mills, of which there are forty-eight of large size, run by water of 10,000 horse power. Fourteen millions of dollars of capital stock are used here; the mills have 500,000 spindles and 13,000 looms; 2,250,000 of yards of cotton goods, 20,000 yards of woolen goods, 35,000 yards of carpets, 25,00 shawls, and 6000 dozen pairs of hose are manufactured every week.

The female laborers work from $360 to 3 75 per week; the male from $120 to $2 00 per day, and board themselves. The Merrimac Manufacturing Company's mills are the most extensive, and employ a capital of two and a half millions of dollars. Nearly all the manufacturing corporations here own land adjacent to the mills, upon which dwelling and boarding houses are erected at the companies' cost. The dwelling houses are leased to the officers of the companies. The boarding houses are leased to landlords or landladies, with whom the companies arrange for the board of a certain number of operatives, or for the price of board of each operative. The price of board is determined between the companies' agents and the landlords and landladies, as, also, are the variations of the price which may result from the stringency or the ease of the times. The operatives have, therefore, no bargaining to do in the matter. They simply pay the price which may be established, a price the most economical that can be maintained. The keepers of the boarding houses are held to a strict account by the agents. Rules are established, according to which none of the girls are suffered to be out after a certain hour in the evening, and the houses are closed at 10 o'clock p.m. On the grounds of this company a watchman is detailed, whose duty it is to report any violations of these rules or any irregularities that may come under his notice. Their meals have to be on the table at just such a minute. Breakfast at six o'clock, so they can be in the mills and at work at half past six. The first bell rings at half past four in the morning; the second bell at half past five, and the bell for them to go to the factory, at twenty minutes past six. They have thirty-five minutes to eat their dinner in. The bell rings at noon, and they must commence work at a quarter to one. They stop at half-past six in the afternoon, except Saturdays, when they let them out at five.

These boarding houses have a very nice parlor and sitting room in which the girls huddle together during the winter evenings, as they can not afford to have fire in their rooms.

A gossiping landlady showed the correspondent to some of the girls' rooms, and entertained him with the following discourse:

"You can't expect to find Brussels carpets and fine chimney ornaments everywhere," she proceeded, with a shrewd, sad smile. "This is how girls live who have to work for it, and who may thank their stars and me that things are kept clean, anyway. There's a specimen wardrobe, hanging against the wall. Look for yourself—dresses, night gowns, underclothes, and all. Not many fine dresses, you say. Well, if that little trunk over there was unlocked and thrown open, you'd be astonished to see what is in it. Trust me; there ain't many girls who don't keep *one* nice suit stowed away to wear on Sundays and at parties, or when a gentleman comes to take them to a lecture. There are some who don't, to be sure. I've got some girls who haven't been out of the house after they came home from work since I can remember."

"They get too tired, I suppose?"

"Tired! Tired is no name for it. I've seen girls come in here at night trembling all over like leaves, with no more appetite than as if they hadn't stomachs. All they wanted to do was to crawl up stairs and fall down on their beds and groan."

The correspondent expressing a desire to have a conversation with some of the girls, was invited to call in the evening, which he did, and was shown into a parlor, where to him "reflecting upon the number and variety of flirtations which had been carried on in that very parlor," presently appeared "three dignified young women of repressed demeanor, who curtesied extremely low."

After quite a lengthy conversation, portions of which are detailed and show that their tittle-tattle was no more or no less insipid than that of an accomplished boarding-school miss; but which, nevertheless, Jenkins informs us, "served, from first to last to strengthen the fibre of his respect for the young women who granted him there presence." He left them to indulge the following evidently very appropriate and just reflections:

Their pride did not suffer them to complain, or reveal one-half the straits of their condition; they defended what was suggested as cruel or unfortunate, and palliated what was indefensible. It was easy enough to see that they toiled and lived under a system of slavery as absolute as that dead-and-gone system against the phantasm of which Mr. Wendell Phillips still thunders through the *Anti-Slavery Standard* and from the rostrums of lecture halls throughout the land.

—The shadow of a tree, made by the moon, was photographed in water, which froze during the night, lately, in Maine.

—An acute observer has discovered that the Grecian bend is not indulged in by ladies in straightened circumstances.

THE GRECIAN BEND.

BY LYDIA L. A. VERY.

Let's have the old bend, and not have the new;
Let's have the bend that our grandmothers knew;
Over the wash-tub and over the churn,
That is the bend that our daughters should learn,

Let's have the bend that our grandmothers knew:
Over the cradle, like good mothers true;
Over the table, (the family round),
Reading the Good Book 'mid silence profound.

Let's have the bend that at church they did wear,
Bowing them lowly in meek, humble prayer;
Not sitting erect, with the modern miss air,
With the "love of a bonnet" just perched on one hair.

Leave the camel his hump—he wears it for use;
Leave the donkey his pannier—and cut yourselves loose
From fashions that lower, deform and degrade!
To hide some deformity most of them made.

Let our heads of false hair and hot yarn-skeins be shorn;
Let our garments be easy and light to be worn;
Don't shake in December and swelter in June,
And appear like unfortunates struck by the moon.

Let's spend the time in things *higher than dress!*
Time that was given us to aid and to bless;
Time that is fleeting and passes away;
O, let us work while we call it to-day!

Let's have the *old* bend instead of the new;
Let's have the old hearts, so faithful and true!
Away with all fashions that lower and degrade,
To hide some deformity most of them made!

FASHIONABLE IMMODESTY.

Dick French, worn *rone* that he is, has joined the school of the critic of the *Saturday Review*. He asserts that all women are represented by these. He hints that he understands the lures that these *decollete* belles put forth.

"It's cursed hard on a fellow," he says. "The extravagence of these women won't allow a man to marry; yet they tempt him to do it with all the arts of the worst of the demimonde." Then he and his compeers adjust their eyeglasses, and lean against doorways, criticising the paces of the delicate young girls who are whirling past, as a trader might the slaves in the market.

French goes too far. My little Nelly is not in the market; she has her secret innocent dream of true-love and marriage some day, hid away in her heart. There is not one of French's crew whom she would marry. When she unclothes herself immodestly and surrenders her person to their touch, she has no ulterior purpose beyond the intoxicating pleasure of the moment. Custom has made her eyes familiar with indecency—worn away the defensive instinct of purity with which every woman is born; but that is the worst that can be said of her. Yet, if her own blood be such ice, that the exposure of her person, has no power to bring a blush to her cheek, does it matter nothing to her that pleased, unclean eyes rest on her, that half of the men who look on her mistake her motives and pity the degradation she undergoes in her effort to please them?

I use coarse language. The times are coarse. The state of society which can make a Swinburne possible can bear a few plain words without detriment to its modesty. It is true that the evil is as yet confined to our large cities. God forbid that the fashionable fast girl of New York or Chicago should be received as the typical woman of America. She bears the same proportion to the woman of the States that the feverish outbreak on the face does to the whole healthy, sweet-blooded body. But this society assumes to stand foremost in refinement and culture, and cannot object to have its claims tested. Besides, the feverish taint will spread.

Men, I think, have some claim to be heard in this matter. The most debased among them will hold one thing sacred—the honor of his wife. He has a right to demand that it come to him untainted. Dull and plain fellow as is John he has a right to claim from the woman whom he marries, and from the mother who rears her, that she shall not have been put in the market to parade her shape like an animal; that she shall not have had her person handled by every *roue* who frequents the ball-room; that he shall not receive her hackneyed and brazen from flirtations; and her mind shall be clean as that her body.—*Putnam for February.*

A Backwood's Adventure.

A Virginia banker, who was the chairman of a noted Infidel club, was once traveling through Kentucky, having with him bank bills of the value of $25,000. When he came to a lonely forest, where robberies and murders were said to be frequent, he was soon lost, through taking the wrong road. The darkness of the night came quickly over him and how to escape from the threatened danger he knew not. In his alarm, he suddenly espied, in the distance, a dim light, and urging his horse onward, he at length came to a wretched looking cabin. He knocked, and the door was opened by a woman who said that her husband was out hunting, but would return, and she was sure he would cheerfully give him shelter for the night. The gentleman put up his horse and entered the cabin, but with feelings that can be better imagined than described. Here he was, with a large sum of money, and perhaps in the house of one of the robbers whose name was a terror to the country.

In a short time the man of the house returned. He had on a deer skin shirt, a bear skin cap, seemed much fatigued and in no talkative mood. All this boded the infidel no good. He felt for his pistols in his pocket, and placed them so as to be ready for instant use. The man asked the stranger to retire to bed, but he declined, saying that he would sit by the fire all night. The man urged, but the more he urged the more the infidel was alarmed. He felt assured that this was his last night upon earth, but he determined to sell his life as dearly as he could. His infidel principles gave him no comfort. His fear grew into perfect agony. What was to be done?

At length the backwoodsman arose, and reaching to the wooden shelf, took down an old book, and said:

"Well stranger, if you won't go to bed, I will, but it is my custom always to read a chapter of the Holy Scriptures before I go to bed."

What a change did these words produce! Alarm was at once removed from the skeptic's mind. Though avowing himself an infidel, he had now confidence in the Bible. He felt safe. He felt that a man who kept an old Bible in his house, and read it, and bent his knees in prayer, was no robber or murderer. He listened to the simple prayer of the good man, at once dismissed all his fears, and laid down in that rude cabin and slept as calmly as he did under his father's roof. From that night he ceased to revile the good old Bible. He became a sincere christian, and often related the story of his eventful journey, to prove the folly of infidelity.

THE INDIANS.

A Talk with Father De Smet.

From the New York Tribune.]

The Rev. Father De Smet, widely known for his missionary labors among the Indians, departed recently for Europe in the steamer City of Baltimore. A Belgian by birth, Father De Smet at an early age entered the Jesuit Order, and after having been ordained priest, was sent to the Rocky Mountain region in 1842 to prosecute the perilous and toilsome duties of Christianizing and civilizing the savages of the plains and mountains of the "far West." At various periods within the past twenty years he has crossed the Atlantic for the purpose both of obtaining missionary help and the means of purchasing goods for the Indians. He makes his present voyage for the object of bringing over a dozen or more of religious women and men who will establish schools among the Ricarees, Crows and Sioux inhabiting the region through which flows the main branches of the upper Missouri. The Sisters are expected to teach the Indian children the rudiments of an English education, and also instruct the girls in sewing and embroidery. Father De Smet intends also to bring with him a few blacksmiths, tailors, and carpenters. The blacksmiths are wanted for wagon work, horse-shoeing, and the requirements of the household; the carpenters for church and hut building, and to instruct the male youth in their craft, and the tailors to instruct in the knowledge of the manfacture of comfortable garments.

The condition of the Indians on the western side of the Rocky Mountains is, in the opinion of the good Father, such as would make good men rejoice. Nearly the whole of the Flatheads, Nezperces, Spokanes, Kalispels, Snakes, and other tribes inhabiting Oregon and Washington are, he says, converted, and have laid aside their predatory habits for the peaceful avocations of agricultural life. The Catholic missionaries have supplied them with seed and taught them to raise abundant crops. The tribes inhabiting Montana, Dakota and Wyoming Territories, and all the region extending from Northern Kansas to British America, and from Minnesota to the Rocky Mountains, appear to cause Father De Smet great anxiety as regards their present and future condition. Although wishing to deal charitably with all, and having no desire to be censorious or condemnatory, he feels that the treatment of the tribes by the Government agents has been far from what it ought to be.

The greatest number of the latter have, in their treatment of the Indian, been influenced almost solely by a desire for gain. The result has been that not more than twenty-five per cent. of all the goods sent out have ever been distributed, the boxes having been previously opened, and the greater part retained by the agents or their subordinates. Last year matters were better managed. All the boxes remained unopened until they were brought into the presence of the various tribes for whom they were intended. This fair and open dealing had a happy effect, and Father De Smet is of the opinion that should it be continued, there will be little to fear from the red men. The Father is desirous that the Government should exercise more care in marking out reservations for the Indians, and in guarding the latter, as much as possible, from the corrupting habits and fraudulent practices of traders and adventurers. Most of the Indians on this side of the mountains, he remarked, are at present very poor; their chief support, the buffalo, and nearly all other kinds of game, having become very scarce. Should the buffalo continue to decrease in the same ratio as during the last ten years, it will not be long until they will have almost disappeared from the regions watered by the upper Missouri and its affluents. The manners and habits of the Indians, are, as a general thing, very little studied by the whites. When one of the former is killed, his relatives believe they are disgraced until his death is avenged. If a white person is killed, it is not unusual for the whites to attack and murder all the Indians of a lodge. The butchery of six hundred Indians, nearly all of whom were women and children, by the order of Major Chivington, while under the latter's protection, very naturally aroused the spirit of vengenance among all the surrounding tribes.

Helpless old women and young girls were fiendishly murdered, and the dead bodies were in some cases subjected to outrages. In his journeying among the various tribes, Brules, Blackfeet, Crows, Ukases, and other tribes, many of whom are at present giving evidence of a hostile feeling, Father De Smet was received everywhere with kindness. About a year ago he visited hostile bands of the Sioux to the number of six thousand, at the request of the United States officers, and was everywhere well received and listened to with attention. Father De Smet says the Indians will be kind and docile if treated kindly. During the whole of a twenty-five years' residence among them, he never was addressed with an angry word. He spoke of the visit of Messrs. Doolittle and Foster of the Senate, last year, to St. Mary's Mission Station, among the Ricaries, with evident pleasure. These gentlemen were present at an examination of one hundred and fifty children in reading, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, United States history, sewing and embroidery. They were extremely pleased with the good deportment of the children and their progress in learning. In speaking of the Indian children, the countenance of the Father dilated with joy, his thoughts having evidently recurred to the droll sports and uncouth jocularity of the tender ones who are under his care. The Indian boys, were, he said, the best behaved boys he had ever seen, and the adults were so eager for instruction that they would listen to the teachings of the missionary from dawn until dark.

He had no doubt but that they will become a useful portion of the American people, if the Government exerts itself in their behalf, and puts aside the destroying sword. All can be easily taught to cultivate the soil and practice the arts of civilized life.

—Fabrics made from China grass, and dyed, lose the brilliant silk-like luster that distinguishes the raw fibre. This may be restored by first giving the stuff a bath of hot soap and water, taking care to avoid any folds, and then hanging it up in a room exposed to the vapors of burning sulphur, which not only restores the desired brilliancy, but also fixes any aniline color most thoroughly.

BOOTH AS RICHARD.

The Latest Piece of Theatrical Gossip from the East.

Boston Cor. of the Chicago Tribune.]

There is one bit of dramatic and literary gossip which would reach you from New York in due time, but which may properly be forestalled in a letter from Boston. Those of your readers who saw Edwin Booth as Richard III, during his recent visit to Chicago—who heard him say:

"See how my sword weeps for the poor King's death,"

and saw him, with malignant ferocity admirably counterfeited, stab the prostrate form of King Henry again and again, who heard him in the last act parley with Richmond before the desperate fight, and say:

"I hate thee, Harry, for thy blood of Lancaster,"

and so forth, will never enjoy those points again. Mr. Booth, with the opening of his new theater in New York, will turn over a new leaf in his production of "Richard III." He will discard almost altogether the Cibber version, which has held the stage for a century or more, in which Garrick and Cooke and Kean and his own father won their greatest triumphs—in which he himself has achieved some of his best successes on the stage—and will restore, as far as possible, the taste of the time, making some abbreviation necessary, the tragedy as Shakspeare wrote it. Mr. Booth has been for some time contemplating this innovation, which requires no slight courage and the taste of high scholarship. He has had printed at Hurd & Houghton's press, at Cambridge, for the use of himself and his company, the play as he purposes to produce it. It is from examination of this copy that I am able to describe to you something of the character and extent of the changes. The multitude familiar with the tragedy as it is done on the stage will hardly recognize the transformed version. Many new characters appear, many disappear. King Henry the Sixth is not seen at all; King Edward the Fourth has a long scene. Clarence figures still more extensively, and has a long and remarkable interview with his brother Gloucester, and another with the murderers who drown him in the Malmsay butt, which will make the part as desirable a one, from the actor's point of view, as Richard himself. Queen Margaret is restored, and becomes a personage of the first importance. The action begins with Richard's great soliloquy:

"Now is the winter of our discontent."

The wooing scene with Lady Anne, which speedily follows, in the same act, is materially modified; so is the interview with the precocious, sarcastic little Duke of York; the cruel scene of Richard with his despised wife is eliminated; even

"Off with his head! so much for Buckingham,"

is missing with the rest. But all these elisions make room for a great many new scenes, new speeches, which the genius of Mr. Booth can hardly fail to make equally effective. The enterprise of substituting this version of Richard III for that which has so long been current and has become standard, must be regarded as an experiment; but when undertaken under such auspices as Edwin has at command, it will be at least a most interesting if not an entirely a successful one.

Domestic Relations of Mistress and Servant.

We are pleased to see that the New York *Sorosis* is turning its attention to real practical matters at last,

And now—instead of mounting barbed steeds,
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,—

is thinking seriously of establishing a school for the purposes of training and educating household servants. Now this is more sensible than anything that has yet emanated from this society, and we sincerely trust that it may be but the forerunner of the many social and domestic improvements that the *Sorosis* has the opportunities (if properly directed,) to augment and modify. It is to be regretted, however, that our women consider themselves so much above their domestic duties as they do, at the present day. Unless they take some interest in housekeeping affairs, vain will it be for them to expect their servants to do so. It is rarely that this subject is discussed among our lady acquaintances without our hearing regrets and impatient remarks concerning the inefficiency of their helps. In the *Sorosis* there are doubtless many such. But are they entirely blameless themselves in their duties towards the girls they employ? They may perhaps ignore the fact that they owe any duties to their employees. They may think, (and the majority of them do think) that in return for a certain monthly compensation, that they are to receive not only the physical help of their servants, but also that knowledge in regulating household affairs that should be the duty of the lady of the house to possess, be it in her capacity of wife, mother or daughter.

Ladies of the *Sorosis*, your proposed work of establishing a school for the training and education of household servants will be a good one, and we wish you success therein. A greater work yet, however, is needed before that success can be insured, and that is, the establishment of a school for the training and education of mistresses in their household duties and in their relations with their employees. You, ladies of the *Sorosis*, should set the example by curtailing your discussions on politics and on other subjects that you do not understand, by attending to your household duties; by seeing that your husbands' dinners are properly cooked; by assuring yourselves that their money is not needlessly expended; by seeing that your children are not neglected by means of your literary proclivities; in fact by being what you should be—a help-mate, and not a blue-stocking. Perfect yourselves in these things; know your duties in your house—then, if you will, teach your servants theirs.

—An apparatus for giving an alarm in case of the presence of carbonic oxide or coal gas in a room, it is reported, has recently been invented by a Prussian. It consists of a galvanic battery with a bell and a glass tube filled with liquid chloride of palladium. This metalic salt is extremely sensitive to the pressure of carbonic oxide gas. A small quantity of the gas will at once throw down some of the metal from the solution, and this precipitate collecting in the bottom of the tube, at once establishes a connection in the current of electricity, and the violent ringing of the bell will warn the sleeper of his danger.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

Its Early Settlement and Its Subsequent Growth.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

No history of the State of Arkansas has ever been published. Fernando De-Soto was its first explorer of any note, and historians still disagree as to whether he was buried beneath the waters of the mighty stream with which his name is inseparably linked, or under the turbid waves of the Arkansas. As De Soto did not explore the country with a direct view to its settlement or improvement, neither he nor his Spanish followers left any permanent memorials of their visits, in its nomenclature, except in a single instance—Bayou Departee. No river bears a Spanish name. But the enterprise of the subsequent French settlers is manifest in the names of streams and localities.

Louis XV, in 1720, made a grant of twelve square miles to the celebrated John Law, on the Arkansas river, on condition that he should settle on it fifteen hundred German emigrants, and maintain at his own expense a sufficient military force to protect them against the Indians. Two hundred Alsatians arrived, and five hundred negroes were imported from Africa by the Mississippi Company, of which John Law was the founder, and which has given his name a notorious immortality. The scheme as is well known, failed, and the colony after a few struggling years, was abandoned. It moved to a place about thirty miles from New Orleans, which has since been called "Cole d'Or," or the "Golden Coast," from the wealth and prosperity of the descendants of the original colony, among whom the French language eventually took the place of the German.

Except by enterprising French explorers, in search of gold, no visit was made to the State for a long time afterward. It is probable that the next permanent settlement was made near the the close of the last century, but it can not be definitely ascertained. The site then selected was one hundred miles below Little Rock, on the Arkansas river. No splendid patronage of a world renowned financier gave prestige to the undertaking, which was, this time, the result of the gradual increase of the prosperity of Arkansas. This colony had great difficulties to encounter. Their village was on the low, alluvial soil of the river bank, and disease made extensive ravages. The surrounding forest was unbroken, and formed an obstacle to the clearing and settlement of the country. The colony would probably have perished in oblivion, were it not for the cession of the Louisiana territory to the United States, which threw the country open to the enterprise of a new race of people. The territory of Arkansas was established, by act of Congress, March 2, 1819, the whole population not exceeding one thousand, exclusive of Indians. The point at "*La petite* Rochelle," or the little rock, had been regular places for crossing the river with the Indians from time immemorial. Though it has never been fordable there, yet a break in the hills rendered it a favorable place for transition. The great Indian trail passed over the present site of the city. A few families settled here, and Little Rock, became the extreme outpost on the western frontier of the United States. Practically, it was as far from the national capital as Alaska is at present. A mail-carrier on horseback once a month supplied the people at Little Rock with news from Washington city, at least three months old. Governor Miller was the first executive of the Territory. Mr. William E. Woodruff, who survives as a citizen of Little Rock, on November 20, 1819, issued the first newspaper ever published in the Territory, called the Arkansas *Gazette*, which still flourishes, under the supervision of his son. The settlement was named Arkapolis, by some aspiring student, but it soon resumed the descriptive title it now bears. After the State was admitted into the Union, in 1836, the growth of the State became more rapid, though still retarded by lawsuits concerning conflicting titles to the land on which the town is situated. A final disposition of these cases was not made till the December term of the United States Supreme Court, for 1867. The war, which desolated so many fair cities, seems here to have stayed its insatiate hand, and rather to have developed than injured its prosperity. Large property holders have been compelled by pecuniary need, to relinquish town lots to more energetic and enterprising men, who have erected fine houses and stores. The Capital of Arkansas has its elegant mansions, its business blocks, its temples of worship, its courts of justice, its public buildings, and every necessary characteristic of a thriving city, except its hotels. Nothing deserving of that name exist in Little Rock. At the Anthony House a visitor is starved, lodged in a barn, and allowed to attend to his own wants for the same money as will procure accommodation at the Burnett House or the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Visitors are cautioned against trusting to the tender mercy of the proprietors of the Anthony House. The State-house is a respectable building, but in a very dilapidated condition at present.

—At the late meeting of the British Association, attention was called by Mr. Kohn to a process of manufacturing steel upon the open hearth of a Siemen's furnance, which is in successful and economical working in England. It is closely related to the idea of melting wrought iron in liquid pig iron, and thereby converting the whole into steel. The method is applicable to the conversion of old scraps of wrought iron and steel, including old iron rails, into steel, and the prime cost in England is about $37 per ton. By processes such as this and others recently introduced, like Heaton's, it is believed that the cost of steel will soon be not more per ton than the present price of iron.

The oldest tree on record in Europe is asserted to be the Cypress of Somma, in Lombardy, Italy. This tree is believed to have been in existence at the time of Julius Cæsar, 42 years before Christ, and is, therefore, 1901 years old. It is 106 feet in height, and 20 feet in circumference at one foot from the ground. Napoleon, when laying down his plan for the great road over the Simplon, diverged from a straight line to avoid injuring this tree. Superior antiquity is claimed for the immense tree in Calaveras county, California. This is supposed, from the number of concentric circles in the trunk, to be 2565 years old.

Gibraltar and Ceuta.

Admiral George Grey, of the British Navy, who was for ten years captain of the port of Gibraltar, writes to the London *Times* advocating a cession of that fortress to the Spaniards, provided the latter will give Ceuta, a seaport on the opposite African mainland, to England. Gibraltar, he says, is exposed to southwest gales, and has no wharfage, and is therefore of no use in time of war either for coaling, refitting, or refuge, the only safe anchorage being commanded from innumerable points; while in time of peace it would be as useful in Spanish hands as it is now. Ceuta, on the other hand, by the construction of a breakwater, might be made a valuable harbor, and, moreover, could be attacked only by sea, a great point in its favor. Ceuta, now belonging to Spain, is situated in Morocco, seventeen miles south-southeast of Gibraltar. The castle occupies the highest point of a mountain, the ancient Abyla, and one of the pillars of Hercules, the Rock of Gibraltar being the other pillar, Calpe. It is situated at one extremity of a peninsula, and at the other extremity, on a narrow peninsula, is built another strong citadel. Between the two is the town. Ceuta resembles Gibraltar, with the additional advantage of being supplied with water, and for this reason could be made impregnable. It was captured from the Moors, in 1415, by King John, of Portugal, passed into the possession of Spain in 1580, by the union of the two countries under Philip II, and was retained on the separation effected in 1640 by the House of Braganza.

Museum of Technology.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a paper was read on the character of the museum which should be established by the Society. The writer stated that all the collections should be made and arranged from a strictly educational point of view, leaving entirely out of the question everything merely curious. In order to keep constantly in mind the educational character of the museum and the peculiar wants of the people in reference to the Industrial Arts, a more appropriate name was suggested as necessary, for instance, "A Tangible Encyclopedia of the Industrial Arts." Such a museum of technology, it was stated, should contain among other things, working models of all the elementary principles of machinery and all their simple combinations; such as all varieties of vibrating motions, of cam motions, of changing vibratory into circular motions, and the reverse, of quick and slow screw combinations so as to give speed and power, of eccentric gear combinations, of reversing motions, of pressure by means of screws, toggle-joints, cams and levers; of watch and clock escapements; of gimbal, ball-and-socket, and all other universal joints.

An author, it was argued, has all the elements of language, with their meanings and adaptations arranged in a dictionary, but the inventor has no such classified repertory of the simple combinations of the elements of machinery, which are scattered throughout the workshops of the world. As an invention consists in a new arrangement and combination of mechanical elements, it would be a much easier task if the inventor could have the known applications of familiar principles placed within his reach. All varieties of models of the same class should be constructed on a convenient scale, and placed in the same cabinet and entered in the catalogue under the same head. Thus, all varieties of combinations for converting vibratory motion into circular, should be arranged together and properly catalogued, and other combinations in the same way.

—The East river, near New York, according to the plans of an engineer of that city, is to be improved in the following way: It is asserted that the ruin of the harbor of New York, if the East river remains open, is imminent and inevitable. To save the harbor, a dike is proposed, to run from the South ferry across the shallows to Brooklyn. This dike is to be several hundred feet wide, with ample dock room, and space for streets and warehouses. The docks on the upper side would accommodate the Sound steamboats and Eastern commerce. Those on the lower side, the various lines of ocean steamers. From these docks and the warehouses, it is asserted, would be

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.
AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

SUNDAY APPEAL.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1869

THE FIAT GONE FORTH.

The proclamation announced by Gov. BROWNLOW as to follow his first, and notify the people of the counties upon whom the curse of martial law was first to fall, has, according to the Knoxville *Press and Herald*, been promulgated. A complete list of the counties are not given by the editor of that paper, but he numbers them as not less than twenty, and that the following named are among them: Williamson, Bedford, Rutherford, Franklin, Giles, Maury, Hardeman and Tipton. The list does not include a single county in East Tennessee.

The militia are now rapidly assembling in Maury county, Columbia being the headquarters. Two regiments are to be mustered, arms for that number having been drawn for by Gen. COOPER. From the rapidity with which men are answering to the call of the Governor, it is not too much to expect that within a week the militia will be in the vicinity of Memphis, the Courts be be closed, and the tragedy or comedy commence.

Under the circumstances, we cannot too earnestly impress upon our people the necessity for the most peaceful, as well as dignified demeanor. Not even the semblance of pretext should be given for the rigors or absolutism of martial law. One and all must remember that the declaration of martial law means the suspension of every civil right of the citizen and his subjection to a one-man power; that upon the say-so of an officer in command hangs every life and safety of all property. Give the militia a wide berth. Have nothing to do with them one way or another. Have no intercourse or dealings with them, save when compelled to. Confine yourselves to your homes and your ordinary duties, and do not give any provocation for the least infringement of those intimate personal rights which every man at such a time must guard most sacredly. Then, if wrong comes, it will lie at the door of him upon whose shoulders must forever rest the responsibility of the existence of this militia, and the woes and penalties their presence with us may entail.

THE TRUTH.

One or two penny-a-liners, who, like wolves in sheep's clothing, pretend to be friendly to this community, but, in reality, are leagued with its enemies, have flippantly charged that certain statements made in the APPEAL, concerning the conduct of CLAYTON'S militia, were overdrawn by our reporter and wantonly colored. We have to say that every statement published in our columns concerning the brutes now at Marion can be vouched for by gentlemen at present in this city, gentlemen of the highest respectability, and who of their own knowledge, or through witnesses in whom they have confidence, can vouch for the correctness of every word. Not only that, but we are fully sustained in what we have published by the experiences of the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who, in his every line and utterance, bears us out in the relation of a barbarity and barbarism, a cruelty and brutality that history cannot parallel. The tortures, the outrages, the murders, the burnings, the robberies and the rapes of the fiendish Arkansas militia are to-day the canker at many a heart that deserves better from these scribblers than that they should be laughed at and ridiculed and jeered for their sufferings. Out upon such conservatism and friendship. We believe in peace, and will go as far as the best to conduce to it, but we will not call black white for fear of angering the ruffians of Arkansas, nor to conciliate the treacherous commander WATSON, who flippantly characterized the peace resolutions of the high-minded and honorable citizens of Crittenden county as "not worth a d—n."

JOURNALISTIC.

Mr. F. A. TYLER, for more than a year and a half editor of the Evening *Ledger* of this city, has withdrawn from that paper. Mr. TYLER, during a connection with the press in this section, extending over more than thirty years, has earned and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the fraternity, and has occupied, in the esteem of the public, a front rank as a thinker and writer. In his intercourse with the members of the profession he has been guided by courtesy, discretion and great good sense. He has our best wishes and our respect. To the present conductors of the *Ledger* we renew our hopes for their continued success.

The *Avalanche*, in its new dress and admirable get-up, has for two weeks drawn forth the highest expressions of admiration from its friends and the press. What it has lost in width of column is more than made up for in length and the addition, which gives its pages a greater breadth than before. Ever distinguished among its contemporaries for neat typography and clearness of print, it will now be readily accepted as a model in make-up, style and thoroughness. We renew our congratulations to our neighbor upon these evidences of well-doing, journalistic taet and enterprise.

SPECIE PAYMENT.

While Congressional tinkers and journalists of the GREELEY stripe and style are airing their ignorance of the laws of trade and suggesting all sorts of ways to reach the desired specie payment basis, California and Texas, as we have before shown in the columns of the APPEAL, have solved what has been a source of anxiety to Senators MORTON, SHERMAN and others by simply demanding gold for their products. Let Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri follow their example, and demand gold for their sugar, cotton, hemp and tobacco, and the wave thus set in motion will shortly sweep up to and beyond the national capital, accomplishing desired results without inflicting a tenth part the injury and damage that will follow the enforcement of the schemes of our prominent financial doctors. Gold for cotton, for sugar, for ramie, for hemp, for tobacco and for rice—the six chief exports of the country and the principal products of the South. The New Yorkers get the gold or its equivalent in exchange for these; our demand for it amounts to but a simple transfer of the gold purchase from New York to Memphis, Charleston, Mobile or New Orleans. Let us initiate specie payments in the South and demand gold for our products. What California and Texas does we can do.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

—Archbishop Manning has signed the temperance pledge.

—Butler's financial speech is considered a second powder explosion.

—Senator Sprague paid $30,000 for his 9000 acres on Cumberland Island, Ga.

—Paris velocipedes have a watch attachment to time the pace.

—Richmond, Va., yielded $545,249 82 internal revenue tax last year.

—Of the 1400 miles of railroad in Missouri, 600 were opened last year.

—The sugar crop of Tarvebonne is now estimated at 900 hogsheads.

—Iowa is valued at $257,007,223—by the assessors—actual value, $1,000,000,000.

—Countess Walewski mourns her husband with most unfashionable sincerity.

—The New Year's presents received by the Cleveland letter carriers ranged from 40 to $315, cash.

—Colorado Jewett and George Francis Train are to be a "National Reform Party."

—The latest mode of announcing a birth is to call it "cutting off a coupon from the marriage bond."

—Six billiard tables were ordered recently for the Michigan State Insane Asylum.

—The bridge over the Mississippi at Dubuque is to be painted light buff and orange green.

—For eight weeks the storm has prevented any communication with the Eddystone Lighthouse.

—There is a doctor in Boston who practices what this cheerful neologist calls "naturepathy."

—A gentleman sold a piece of land in Des Moines, Iowa, fifteen years ago, for $500. Last week he bought it back for $27,000.

—A Rochester manufacturer has an order for $60,000 worth of lamps of different sorts for the Union Pacific Railroad.

—There are upwards of 160 thoroughfares in London which belong to private owners and are barred from the public.

—Sherman, 8424 feet above water level, is the highest point on the Union Pacific. The Central Pacific gets up to 7042.

—Travel in Cleveland street cars has increased thirty-three per cent. since the small sheet iron stoves were introduced into the cars.

—Public Protestant worship has been organized at Madrid, Spain, by a committee of English, German and Swiss Protestants.

—Robert Bonner's "Flatbush Maid" recently visited Hartford, Conn., under an assumed name, and took all the wind out of the horse fanciers.

—The old folio pulpit Bible, with its original binding and brass mountings, used by old Samuel Wesley, and his sons, John and Charles, is now offered for sale.

—In New York city the neighborhood of the postoffice is said to be frequented by boys who sell postage stamps at reduced rates, which they have stolen from their employers.

—A student of the Assyrian tablets in the British Museum places the date of Abraham at 2290 before Christ, nearly 400 years earlier than Fisher's chronology.

—There is a Miss Godsey in Kentucky who has slept for nineteen years except for intervals of ten minutes a dozen times a day, during which she eats. She is intellectual.

—The Congregational church at Marlboro', Mass., has a Bible presented by Thomas Tileston, of Boston, January 1st, 1793. It is a folio, published by Isaiah Thomas, of Worcester, in 1791.

—Lieut.-Gen. Cumback, of Indiana, who has been nominated for the United States Senate, by the Radicals, was a Paymaster during the war. A proper training for a Radical Senator.

—The following is from the New York *Herald's* personal advertisements: "Mrs. L. M. V.—Take some slippery ELM T, soak your feet and stop being 'personal.' It is expensive, and the *Herald* don't trust.—Van."

—A young lady in Rochester, who had been standing with her back to a hot fire, leaped up and shrieked violently the moment she sat down on a chair. The "Duplex Elliptic" had steel wires in it.

—It is said the clergy cost the United States $12,000,000 annually; the criminals $40,000,000; the lawers, $70,000,000; strong drink, $200,000,000. The clergy and lawyers, $82 000,000; rum and criminals, $240,000,000.

—St. Louis has a new patent velocipede. The back of the rider is supported by a clamp, which acts as a tiller. It has two back wheels five feet in diameter, and is moved by both the arms and legs.

—Father Ignatius has just been silenced by the Bishop of London for threatening to excommunicate a young lady who had "broken her solemn life vow of obedience to him, received and taken in the name of the Most Holy Trinity."

—Pio IX shows great uneasiness concerning the danger to which the Catholic Church is exposed in Spain. He is particularly frightened at the danger threatening the unity of the faith, which had ever formed the glory of that Catholic nation.

—The celebrated race horse Kentucky has been finally withdrawn from the turf, and will in future be devoted to the stud. He has won in purses and stakes $40,000, and is now owned by August Belmont, and kept in his stables at Brooklyn, Long Island. Mr. Belmont paid $15,000 for him.

—Charles A. Dana, of the *Sun*, and John Swinton, of the *Times*, appeared yesterday with hair cropped in the style known as "filed." This neat and unpretending style, it is reported, is likely to become popular among the editorial profession, entirely replacing the long locks introduced by the *Tribune* people. —*N. Y. Mail, 13th.*

—One advantage of Gen. Butler's financial plan is in danger of being overlooked. When it is adopted there will be no further use for gold or silver as money, and the money in the hands of brokers—which they will of course dispose of for a merely nominal amount in "certificates of value"—will find its way into the shops of the jewelers to be manufactured into ear-rings, breastpins and toothpicks. Articles of gold and silverware will became cheap and common. It is "certificate of value" which will hereafter count with us.—*Boston Post.*

—Pat's idea of sympathy was a good one. He had been long trying to get Bridget to give him a parting kiss. Finally, as a last resort, he turned away, saying, "Good bye, Bidd. Sure and ye haven't any sympathy for me at all!" "Sympathy, is it? And what d'ye mane by that, Patrick?" "Come her, Biddy, and I'll be after telling ye. When I love you so that I'd like to bite a piece right out of your swate cheek, and ye feels as if ye'd like to have me do so—that's sympathy, be jabers!" "Ah, Patrick, you know my weakness. Take a piece; but be sure and lave it, so that you can take it again when you come!"

—Senator Harlan recently replied to some charges made against him by newspaper correspondents, by saying that he had found that there "were brilliant correspondents, and mediocre correspondents, and lazzaroni correspondents." Whereupon the *Tribune* retorts: "Then be, O learned sir, three kinds of Senators—your brilliant Senator, your mediocre Senator, and your *lazzaroni* Senator, and, of course, only the *lazzaroni* defends himself against one charge by denying another, and following that up with abuse of persons quite as high in station, and quite as honorable in character as himself."

—The proverbial luxury of the ancient Romans is fast being outdone by modern women of fashion. The most celebrated of the Paris beauties has just inaugurated one of the most extravagant innovations of the extravagant age. Every day she changes the decoration of her boudoir as if by magic. On awaking in the morning she calls for, say, her pink toilet; and while she sacrifices to the Graces, the cameleon-like apartment that was mauve satin yesterday is changed to pink to-day, and will most likely be green velvet to-morrow.

—A Chicago woman has just married her sixth husband, having been divorced from the previous five. A paper of that city, announcing the fact, says: Yesterday she was married to Joseph A. Sample. Can it be that she only intends to "sample" him? What will be the result of this alliance none can tell, but some may guess. It is to be hoped that there is some joy in the cup from which the lady has quaffed so often. It is to be hoped that she is married for "keeps," and will stay married.

—What pure and sober Christianity would have done for woman, writes a correspondent, may be learned from St. Paul's First Epistle to Timothy, chap. 5?4, verse 11, to the end of the chapter: "Let the women learn in silence with all subjection. But suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence. For Adam was first formed, then Eve. An Adam was not deceived, but being deceived was in the transgression."

—Prince Felix Salm-Salm, who began his military career as a cavalry officer in the Austrian army, afterwards served in Algeria and Spain, then went through the American civil war as a Union officer, became a Brigadier General United States volunteers, and who finally offered his sword to Maximilian, and witnessed his lamentable end, has just entered the Prussian army as a Major of the Fourth or "Queen's" Regiment of Grenadier Guards, stationed at Berlin.

LITERARY ITEMS.

—Mrs. Craik is writing a new novel for *Macmillan's*, to be commenced in the spring.

—Louisa Muhlbach's new novel, "From Solferino to Koeniggsgratz," is to be published in sixteen volumes.

—Mr. Gladstone is to contribute a series of papers on "The Duties of a Citizen of a Free State" to *Good Words*.

—Mr. William Carleton, the Irish novelist, is in a very precarious state of health. His recovery is not expected.

—Prof. Henry Morley, of London, is editing a new edition, in one volume, of the *Spectator*—Addison & Steele's *Spectator*.

—The London *Spectator* doubts "if any English writer now living writes so pure a classical English as was written by Nathaniel Hawthorne."

—The *American Ecclesiastical and Educational Almanac* for 1869, edited by Prof. Schem, of the *Tribune*, will be published this month.

—Murray sold one-half of the first edition of Bickmore's "Travels in the East Indian Archipelago, in advance of publication, at his late trade dinner.

—Louis Blanc, the French political exile in London, has just completed, after nearly twenty years of labor, his history of the French Revolution, in twelve volumes.

—Andrew Jackson Davis is soon to issue another immensity: "The Present Age and Inner Life—Ancient and Modern Spirit Mysteries Classified and Explained."

—"The people's edition of the Life and Epistles of St. Paul," written by Revs. W. J. Conybeare and J. S. Howson, two eminent English divines, is soon to be published by a Hartford firm.

—Rev. J. T. Headley contributes a very sensible article on "Pianchette" to the February number of *Hours at Home*. He attributes the phenomena of the mysterious little board to electrical influences.

—Victor Hugo's book, now under translation by the Appletons, will bear the title "The laughing man," the two parts being "The Sea and the Night," and "By Order of the King." Mr. Wm. Young is the translator.

—The Chicago *Times* has nobly come to the support of the Chicago *Tribune*, a political opponent, which has been running the gauntlet of any number of libel suits. As usual now-a-days, the majority of these suits were brought simply for money making purposes.

—Berthold Auerbach, the German novelist, has offered to devote the whole proceeds of his next work, the subject of which will be an episode in the history of Bohemia, to the erection of a synagogue in the little town of Ezer, in Bohemia. Fifty thousand copies of the book will be issued by the Jewish Publication Society.

—Parton is engaged on a stimulating subject—the "Life of Hon. Richard Yates," in five large volumes. One of the volumes will be filled with biography and the others with speeches. In the former a large number of unpublished letters from Abraham Lincoln on public affairs, written to Senator Yates during the four years he was Governor of Illinois—from 1860 to 1865—will be made public for the first time.

—*Harper's Weekly*, for January 23 has an able editorial on "Independent Journalism." It says that: "Hypercriticisms, cynicism, captiousness, persiflage are not its characteristics, but profound conviction, tact, knowledge, humor and good temper. Fifty such journals from Maine to California, prosperous, sparkling, vigorous and rigorous, would rattle the dry bones of party hacks, and instil a most wholesome terror in charlatans of every kind."

—M. Victor Hugo has changed the title of his new story "Par Ordre du Roi" (by the king's command) into "L'Homme qui rit." The difficulty of translating this title will probably induce the English translator to retain the original title, which, it is stated, applies to three out of the four volumes of which the story consists. The story will be divided into two parts. The first, consisting of a single volume, will be published in Paris under the name of "The Sea and the Night;" the second, consisting of three volumes, will be published in Paris about a fortnight after the first volume, and will bear the name originally intended for the entire work of "Par Ordre du Roi."

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By Telegraph.

COTTON.

The following table contrasts the benefits of Memphis, as a Cotton Market, over all other cities:

LIVERPOOL	11⅝d
NEW YORK	29¼c
NEW ORLEANS	28c
LOUISVILLE	28½c
CINCINNATI	28½c
MEMPHIS	**28 1-2c**

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1869.

SENATE.

A joint resolution was passed donating condemned cannon for a monument to the late President Lincoln.

The House resolution, asking information of the departments as to how many buildings in Washington are used by them, was adopted.

Mr. Kelsey offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the property of Wm. F. Harris, an American citizen, who died in Bahia, Brazil, in 1852, and whose property was seized by the Brazilian government at that time. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Spaulding, the Senate's amendment to the resolution providing for the disposition of certain papers relating to military claims accruing to the Department of the West, was taken from the Speaker's table and non-concurred in.

Mr. Stewart's joint resolution for a constitutional amendment relative to suffrage was then taken up, and Mr. Dixon (p. 524, verse 11, to the end of the chapter: "Let the women learn in silence with all subjection. But suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence. For Adam was first formed, then Eve. An Adam was not deceived, but being deceived was in the transgression."

—Prince Felix Salm-Salm, who began his military career as a cavalry officer in the Austrian army, afterwards served in Algeria and Spain, then went through the American civil war as a Union officer, became a Brigadier General United States volunteers, and who finally offered his sword to Maximilian, and witnessed his lamentable end, has just entered the Prussian army as a Major of the Fourth or "Queen's" Regiment of Grenadier Guards, stationed at Berlin.

LITERARY ITEMS.

—Mrs. Craik is writing a new novel for *Macmillan's*, to be commenced in the spring.

—Louisa Muhlbach's new novel, "From Solferino to Koeniggsgratz," is to be published in sixteen volumes.

—Mr. Gladstone is to contribute a series of papers on "The Duties of a Citizen of a Free State" to *Good Words*.

—Mr. William Carleton, the Irish novelist, is in a very precarious state of health. His recovery is not expected.

—Prof. Henry Morley, of London, is editing a new edition, in one volume, of the *Spectator*—Addison & Steele's *Spectator*.

—The London *Spectator* doubts "if any English writer now living writes so pure a classical English as was written by Nathaniel Hawthorne."

—The *American Ecclesiastical and Educational Almanac* for 1869, edited by Prof. Schem, of the *Tribune*, will be published this month.

—Murray sold one-half of the first edition of Bickmore's "Travels in the East Indian Archipelago, in advance of publication, at his late trade dinner.

—Louis Blanc, the French political exile in London, has just completed, after nearly twenty years of labor, his history of the French Revolution, in twelve volumes.

—Andrew Jackson Davis is soon to issue another immensity: "The Present Age and Inner Life—Ancient and Modern Spirit Mysteries Classified and Explained."

—"The people's edition of the Life and Epistles of St. Paul," written by Revs. W. J. Conybeare and J. S. Howson, two eminent English divines, is soon to be published by a Hartford firm.

—Rev. J. T. Headley contributes a very sensible article on "Pianchette" to the February number of *Hours at Home*. He attributes the phenomena of the mysterious little board to electrical influences.

—Victor Hugo's book, now under translation by the Appletons, will bear the title "The laughing man," the two parts being "The Sea and the Night," and "By Order of the King." Mr. Wm. Young is the translator.

—The Chicago *Times* has nobly come to the support of the Chicago *Tribune*, a political opponent, which has been running the gauntlet of any number of libel suits. As usual now-a-days, the majority of these suits were brought simply for money making purposes.

—Berthold Auerbach, the German novelist, has offered to devote the whole proceeds of his next work, the subject of which will be an episode in the history of Bohemia, to the erection of a synagogue in the little town of Ezer, in Bohemia. Fifty thousand copies of the book will be issued by the Jewish Publication Society.

—Parton is engaged on a stimulating subject—the "Life of Hon. Richard Yates," in five large volumes. One of the volumes will be filled with biography and the others with speeches. In the former a large number of unpublished letters from Abraham Lincoln on public affairs, written to Senator Yates during the four years he was Governor of Illinois—from 1860 to 1865—will be made public for the first time.

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MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, January 23.—This morning before the public reception Gen. Grant reviewed the entire fire department of the city, and several hundred of the police force. While the review was taking place an alarm of fire was struck, and the engines were soon at work at Monument Square. After the exhibition a large number of citizens, including many ladies, called on the General at Barnum's Hotel. Gov. Bowie, who was a comrade of Grant in Mexico, was among the number.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

CAIRO, January 23.—Down, Sam J. Hale, 2 a.m.; Peytona, 6 a.m.; J. H. Grossbeck, 6 a.m.; Legal Tender, 5 p.m. Up, Ames, Luminary, Argonaut, Louisiana and Continental.

The river fell six inches. The weather is clear and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, January 23.—Departed, Minnesota and Louisville.

The river is falling, with twenty-four and a half feet in the channel.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—Arrived, Turner, Commonwealth and Mohawk. Departed, Lizzie Gill and City of Alton.

The river is falling, with a good stage of water to Cairo.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Arrived, Ruth, Leonidas and Atlantic. Departed, Dexter, for Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 23.—The river is falling, with nine feet in the canal. The weather is clear and mild.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, January 23.—During the performance of the Minstrels at Villa Menvila, last evening, there were seditious cries of "Vire Cespedro," and many of the audience commenced singing revolutionary hyms. A formidable riot ensued, and the Spanish, armed volunteers and police fired on the people, who returned the fire, and many were wounded on both sides. The affair has created the most intense excitement. Sensible men of both parties regret the occurrence of this outbreak. More riots are expected to-day.

The *Gazette* publishes the provisions of the new electoral law for Cuba and Porto Rico. Cuba will send eighteen and Porto Rico ten members to the Spanish Cortes.

The revolution continues in San Domingo, and the reports concerning the operations there are conflicting.

Hartman, a London banker, was concluding a loan of $2,000,000 with Baez, and the latter offers as a guarantee the copper and coal mines at Samana and the guano of Alta Vela.

Four persons were killed and many wounded in the affair at the theater last night.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The celebrated V. K. Stevenson cotton case was up again in the United States District Court to-day, and the counsel for Stevenson moved for a dismissal of the attachment against his property in this city. No decision, however, has yet been reached.

Several officers of the Cuban insurgent army are in the city, for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition.

A thief badly smashed the glass pannel protecting the counter of the Park Bank, this noon, and grabbed a package of $14,000 and rushed out, handing it to a confederate on the steps, and escaped. The confederate was captured and the money recovered.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—In the House to-day, the proposed constitutional amendment and the law in regard to suffrage, after a long debate as to the order of business, was taken up, and Boutwell delivered a speech thereon.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches in detail relative to the surrender of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman by the Paraguayan authorities.

The President, to-day, nominated W. E. Matthews, of Tennessee, as Surveyor General of Wyoming Territory, and S. M. Patton as Register of the Land Office for the same territory.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, January 23.—Since the introduction of a resolution by a Radical into the Legislature to submit the question of negro eligibility to office to the courts, the following telegram has been received:

"SAVANNAH, GA., January 23.

"*Hon. R. E. Lester:* The rule under quo warranto has been issued against White (colored) vs. the Clerk of the Chatham county Superior Court.

(Signed) "JULIAN HARTRIDGE."

This is the case suggested in the resolution.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—A Cheyenne dispatch says about 150 soldiers and as many citizens, well armed and provided with eighteen days' rations, left yesterday, in search of the Indians who stole stock from Laporte a few days ago.

An Omaha dispatch says that Mrs. Capt. Hamerel was fatally burned this evening by the explosion of a stove using gasoline.

The Union Pacific Railroad reached the one thousandth mile post this evening, and the Government Commissioners are now examining the road.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, January 23.—The subject of the abolition of the slave trade to the Spanish colonies is engaging the serious attention of the Government. A proposition to declare all vessels engaged in that traffic pirates, is under consideration and will probably prevail.

Rivero has been selected as President of the new Cortes.

The transports containing reinforcements for Cuba are nearly ready to sail. They will, to save time and expense, be landed at Santiago, instead of Havana.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 23.—John Dewitt, the Chicago pedestrian, at 10 o'clock this morning, accomplished the hitherto unparalleled feat in this country of walking 1000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours, for a wager of $500.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, January 23.—Whalen, the assassin of McGee, arrived here this morning, and was escorted to jail under a heavy guard.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 650 bales; uplands 28¾@29c. Superfine flour $5 75@6 10. Whisky nominal, $1 01. Corn dull. Coffee quiet. Cuba Sugar 11½c. Cuba Molasses 30@42c. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn 89@91 c9.

Dry Go ds—Androscoggin bags 37½@40c; Lewiston bags 40@45c. Heavy brown sheetings 16½@17c. Printed calicos, fine makes, 13½@14½c.

Money—The market is easy at 6@7 per cent. on call, and 7@9 per cent. for prime business paper. The Bank statement is favorable, showing a continued expansion in loans and an increase in deposits. Sterling quiet, 9½@9¾. Gold firmer; opened at 36 and closed at 36⅝@36¾. The shipments to-day were $1,000,000, nearly $1,000,000—which is looked on as the commencement of an active out flow of gold, as cotton and other produce is above the limits of shippers. State bonds firm; New Tennessees 67¾@68c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middling nominally 27¾@28c; sales 750 bales; receipts 3341 bales; exports 1189. Gold 36¾. Sterling 48¾. Commercial 47¾@48. Flour steady; Superfine $6 75; XX F $7 25@7 37½; XXX $7 75@8 00. Corn firmer, 78@80c. Bran quiet $1 15. Hay $24. Pork firm, $33 @34 62½. Bacon firmer; shoulders 15¼c; clear rib sides 18¼c; clear sides 19c. Lard in active demand at 14½@15c; kegs 22½c. Sugar active; common 10¼@10¾c; prime 12¾@13; yellow clarified 14@14¾c. Molasses active; common 60@65c; prime 67@68c; choice 71@72. Whisky depressed, 95c@$1 03 @1 12. Coffee steady and unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 23.—Tobacco active; sales 178 hhds at $5@17 25 for logs and cutting leaf. Cotton 28½c. Pork $30 50@31. Lard 20c. Bulk shoulders 13½c; sides 17@17½. Bacon shoulders 15½c; sides 17½@18c, all packed. Superfine flour $5 10@6. Rye $1 44@1 45. Whisky, raw, free, $1.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 23.—Flour and Grain unchanged. Cotton 28½c. Pork $30@31. Bulk shoulders 13c; sides 15c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 16½c. Bacon shoulders 14c; sides 17@17½c. Lard 18½c. Butter 33@38c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Superfine flour $5 50@6. Wheat, Fall, $1 68@1 70. Corn 70@71c. Oats 50@52. Barley, Spring, $2 05@2 25. Pork $31. Bulk shoulders 12½c; sides 15¾@16c; hams 15½c. Bacon shoulders 14c; sides 17½@18c; sugar cured hams 18c. Lard 19@19½c.

Foreign Markets.

FRANKFORT, January 23.—United States 5-20's 79½.

LIVERPOOL, January 23.—Cotton closed quiet and unchanged. Sales 12,000 bales.

HAVRE, January 23.—Cotton quiet but steady. 134f. for tres ordinaire.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Condensed Summary of the Proceedings of Thursday.

NASHVILLE, January 21, 1869.

Senate.

The Senate met to-day at 10 o'clock, a.m., Speaker Senter in the chair, and twenty-two members present.

By Mr. Nelson: Bill to aid in the completion of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad. The bill provides that the Governor shall indorse the bonds of the road, and if the road fails to pay interest, the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller, after giving thirty days' notice, shall proceed to sell said road and all the property belonging to the company, for the protection of the State.

By Mr. Rodgers: A bill to appoint an oil inspector for the State of Tennessee, to be nominated by the Governor.

Authorizing the issuance of State bonds to make up the amount of the school fund. Adopted.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS.

Directing the Governor to employ counsel in the prosecution of the indictment against George R. Rutter, President of the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, charged with fraudulently appropriating the school fund. Adopted.

Directing the Treasurer to execute the revenue laws of the State. Laid on the table.

Providing that no more bonds shall be issued to railroads that failed to pay the January interest. Laid on the table.

Tendering thanks to Judge Howard for the enforcement of the Ku Klux law. Adopted.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS.

Authorizing T. B. McElwee to sell the State interest in the Tennessee National Bank. Rejected.

That the General Assembly will not receive any more propositions looking to the repeal of the franchise law at this session. Adopted.

Instructing the Senators in Congress to take such steps as to secure the loyal citizens protection. Adopted.

House.

RAILROAD RECEIVERS.

Senate bill 345, to abolish the office of Receivers of railroads, was taken up as the special order. The report of the Committee on Internal Improvements recommended the rejection of the bill.

Mr. Bowles moved to concur in the report of the committee.

Mr. Waters hoped that the report would not be concurred in. He believed with Gov. Brownlow, that the appointment of Receivers entailed only additional burdens on the State.

Mr. Myers made a lengthy argument against turning over delinquent roads to the companies, contending that all which did not come up to the rack should be at once sold out. He was opposed to the bill in toto.

Mr. White demanded the previous question.

The demand for the previous question was not sustained—ayes 20, noes 48.

Mr. Roach took the floor to discuss the bill, but yielded to a motion to adjourn to 2 p.m., with the understanding that he should have the floor when the House reassembled.

Adjourned to 2 p.m.

Afternoon Session.

The consideration of the Railroad Receivership bill was resumed, Mr. Roach having the floor.

He commenced by saying that the Northwestern Road did not owe him anything, nor did he owe anything to that road, so that he could speak impartially, and with sole reference to the interests of his constituents. He proceeded then to define the duties of receivers, as laid down in the Code, contending that the object of the law was to secure the interest due the State, while the very reverse of this had been brought about by the appointment of the present receivers on the different roads. The present law has manifestly proved a failure, on the testimony of Gov. Brownlow himself, and because it has plainly failed to meet the expectations contemplated on its enactment. Take, for instance, one road alone—the Northwestern—and see how the Receivership business has operated in its management, and what profit it has brought to the State. Fourteen months ago the debt due by this road to the State amounted to $3,064 500. How does the debt of that road stand to-day? Just look at the figures, and ask then if this law should not at once be repealed? The debt that road now owes the State foots up, as shown by official documents, to the enormous sum of $4 110,500. In fourteen months, it will be seen, the actual debt of that road has increased over a million of dollars.

At this rate, who will contend that anything has been gained by the appointment of Receivers? Does any sane man pretend that they are not running the roads in debt, and yet, where does the money go to? The Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Road, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Road were next referred to, the speaker showing that the Receivers of both these roads had been running them in debt. The McMinnville and Manchester Road was also a burden to the people of the State in the hands of a Receiver, while it is a notorious fact that private citizens of respectability have offered to run the road, and guarantee fifteen thousand dollars a year income to the State.

The speaker next referred to the appropriations to different roads, and the large amount of bonds turned over to certain Receivers, in some cases three or four times as large as the security bond required of the Receivers. Some of these Receivers got bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and immediately thereafter were entrusted with State bonds to the extent of three hundred thousand dollars. What has become of all these bonds?

Then, again, why is it that there is such marked partiality in the appointment of Receivers? How is it that East Tennessee roads, equally involved in debt, have not had Receivers appointed? Let Gov. Brownlow answer.

In conclusion, Mr. Roach made an earnest appeal for the repeal of the law, inasmuch as it had so manifestly been a great failure.

Mr. Bosson followed, contending against the repeal of the law. Before he had concluded his remarks, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

DIED.

HENRY—In Gainsville, Florida, on the 16th inst., Mr. W. A. HENRY, in the 40th year of his age.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

Attention, Sir Knights!

THE Stated Conclave of Cyrene Commandery, No. 4, of Knights Templar, will be held in their Asylum, Front street, on Monday evening, January 25th, at 7 o'clock.

Visiting Sir Knights are fraternally invited.

By command of
JOHN ZENT, E. Commander.
N. J. WIGGIN, Recorder. ja24

Splendid Oil Paintings.

25 SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS BY A LADY Artist, of this city, may be seen, for two weeks, at Wade's Bookstore. All connoisseurs and lovers of art are invited to examine these beautiful productions, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. ja24

Notice of Dissolution.

A. M. LEWIS this day withdraws from the law firm of Heath, Lewis & Frazer. The old business will receive their joint attention. Heath & Frazer will continue the practice at the same office heretofore occupied by the late firm, where A. M. Lewis can be found until further notice.

R. R. HEATH,
A. M. LEWIS,
C. W. FRAZER.
January 22, 1869. ja24

JOHN REED,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 62 Jefferson Street, entrance in alley. Special attention given to Stair Work. Houses and Verandahs framed ready for shipping. [nov21 1m

IRVING BLOCK.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

YANNISSEE WHISKEY

HAVING LEARNED THAT PARTIES IN LOUISVILLE CINCINNATI AND THIS CITY pretend to sell the "Yannissee"

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

DR CURTIS J. SMITH, of Kentucky, will preach at Linden street Christian Church this morning at 11 o'clock, and at 7 p.m.

SERVICES at Grace Church at 11 o'clock a m., and half-past 3 o'clock p.m. Sunday school at half-past 9 a.m.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by Dr. Ford. Members of Dr. Ford's church are requested to be present, as he has a communication to read to them.

FRESH Savannah river Shad received daily per express, by Victor D. Fuche, 41 Jefferson street. †

ATTEND the great reduction sale at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

JOE LOCKE'S NEWS STAND, 236½ Main street, is well supplied with reading material, embracing every variety of daily, weekly and monthly papers, as well as magazines and periodicals. All the latest news can be obtained at his mammoth stand. †

THE FIRST MEN OF THE CITY.—Dr. Clopton has a special call home, and will leave the last of the week, and will not be here again this year. His patients of the city are bringing their friends in. He treats with perfect succes, *piles, fistula*, strictures, etc. †

Silks marked down at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

Wanted--City and country people to know that we are offering our splendid stock of Boots, Shoes and Hats at retail, at less than wholesale prices. Satisfy yourselves by looking.
J. T. HANDLAN & CO.,
279 Main Street.
Goods got exactly in style less than cost. †

SWEDENBORGIANS.—The meeting for the completion of the organization of a society of the New Church is to be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the United States Court Room, in the Waldran Block, No. 459 Main street. Attention is directed to the doctrines of the New Church, as explained by Swedenborg, and all those desirous of learning further of these doctrines are invited to attend.

STEAM DYERS AND CLEANERS.—Thos. H. Hunt & Co., No. 246 Second street, are prepared to do all kinds of cleaning, dying and scouring. They will make old clothes look as good as bran new, and that at a cost which, compared with new ones, is almost nothing. By a new process the original luster and shape of the garment is preserved in an astonishing manner. Gentlemen will consult economy by sending Hunt & Co. their old garments. †

ALL kinds of dress goods marked down at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

HARMORE.—Speaking of the missing detective sensation, the Knoxville *Press and Herald* says it would be interesting to know how many members of the Legislature were concerned in getting up the "mysterious" disappearance of the "deadbeat." "So say we all of us."

STREET CLEANING.—Several carts were yesterday busily engaged cleaning Main street. On inquiry we found it was a "work of love," undertaken by Commissioner Burditt, who conceived the happy idea of setting the able bodied criminals confined in the stationhouses at work on the streets. Col. Burditt desires us to say to the city fathers that if they will furnish the carts to carry away the dirt, the Metropolitan Police will have the streets cleaned thoroughly. We tender the thanks of the public to Commissioner Burditt, and hope the Board will see the advantages of the proposition and accept it immediately.

MARKETS.—The usual Saturday evening attendance crowded the markets yesterday evening. The prices of everything ranged about as last Saturday—chickens, turkeys and eggs remaining at the same prices, viz: $6 per dozen for chickens, 20 to 22½ for turkeys, and eggs, 25 to 30c.

BURNS'S ANNIVERSARY.—Burns's anniversary will be celebrated Monday evening, January 25, at Cochran Hall, by a grand ball, under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society. The following gentlemen comprise the committees: Committee of Arrangements, John Ainslie, Dr. A. Sterling, J. B. Selkirk, J. G. McBain. Committee of Reception, Charles Nourse, J. J. Murphy, Robt. J. Walker, F. L. Warner, M. D. L. Stewart, A. C. Ferguson, Jesse W. Page, Jr. Floor Managers, R. W. Ainslie, Jas. G. McBain, Charles H. Williams, George Arnold. Tickets admitting gentleman and lady, two dollars.

NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.—The contractors have finished all of the work of paving with the Nicholson pavement let to them in this city. The Chancery Court has decided the question of the property owners' liability in favor of the contractors. The contractors are required by the city to enforce the collection of this tax by suits against the property for its condemnation and sale; hence we shall expect all parties indebted to us for the pavement to come to our office and settle. If there are those who cannot pay the money, let them come up and say frankly what they can and will do, and we shall do what we can in accepting such terms as they may be able to offer us. T. E. BROWN & CO.
January 7, 1869.
Ledger and *Post* copy. †

LADIES, Misses and Childrens' wool hose at cost price at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

IMPORTANT TO LOT OWNERS.—The owners of burial lots in Calvary Cemetery who wish to have them ornamented with evergreens and shrubbery, have an excellent opportunity of doing so now that the proper season has arrived for transplanting. We learn that the Superintendent has made an arrangement with Mr. Stewart to furnish the Cemetery with all the trees suitable, at very reasonable rates. The services of an expert gardener and florist have also been secured to ornament the grounds. A better opportunity will never present itself, probably, by which lot owners can embellish the grounds made sacred by so many hallowed memories, as they have at present. †

UP AND DOING.—Nashville papers state that several civil engineers will leave that city in a few days to make another survey of the railroad between Murfreesboro and Gallatin, via Lebanon. Again would we impress upon the friends of the Pacific Railroad enterprise the fact that it is time to be up and doing. This is no time for inactivity, when an effort is being made to build a road which will be so damaging to the interest of Nashville.

MARRIAGE licenses returned to the office of the County Clerk, for the week ending yesterday: Jeff Taylor to Mrs. Mary Cowgill, Philo State to Miss Rora Ginnan, Michael Keily to Miss Margaret McDonough, Michael Burke to Miss Susie Adams, W. N. Brown to Miss V. Dickinson, Alfred Tuther to Miss Emma Speed, Peter Ford to Mrs. R. Hart, Philip Franscecoli to Miss Mary Franscecoli, August Bataran to Miss Lizzie Masser, C. W. Sturdivant to Miss Mary Nowlan, Jerry Enwright to Miss Mary O'Brien, R. P. James to Miss Alice J. Redden, William Pullen to Mrs Mary Monerief, W J. Sloan to Mrs. Bettie Jones, John Armstrong to Mrs Susan Dubolse, A. M. Lambeth to Miss Fannie Park, Wm. Staples to Miss Mary Morris, O R. Coughton to Miss Kate Bateman, J. H. Godfrey to Miss N. H. Eddins, R. H. Thornton to Miss Bell J. Dockery, Nelson Johnson to Miss Melica Morton, Benj. Hack to Miss Bettie Walker, Harrison Dodds to Miss Sallie Ward, Charley Jones to Miss Nancy Ward.

MUCH CRY AND LITTLE WOOL

Extensive Shooting and Nobody Hurt.

A Thief too Smart for the Detectives.

Information was given to the police a few days ago that two notorious thieves, known in police circles as John Reagan and James Hicks, were in the city, and an "the lay" for some big operation. Reagan was well known as a bold and expert thief, and one who more than once had left his mark on police records, and two or three good men were immediately detailed to attend to the case. Officer T. C. David was entrusted with working it up, and he immediately started on their trail.

Knocking around Washington street about four o'clock yesterday, David and Sergeant Brown saw the pair that they were in want of, sauntering toward the bayou between Second and Third streets, as if making their way out of town. The thieves caught sight of David and Brown about the time that they saw them, and as the officers hailed them, they turned and started rapidly down the street again. David and Brown overtook them on the corner of Main and Exchange streets, just as the precious duo were going into the "X 10 U 8" saloon. Hicks saw the pursuers first, and immediately vamosed; but Reagan, in attempting to get out the back way, was called upon to surrender by David, and seeing that in this case at least discretion was the better part of valor, he succumbed. David, pistol in hand, took charge of him, and started with him to the station house, but in an unguarded moment, Reagan made a leap for life and attempted to run. David not wishing to shoot, struck at him with the hand in which he held his pistol, and instead of hurting him, mashed his own hand terribly, and was compelled to drop his pistol by the pain. Reagan made good use of his time and got away, running into the alley between the Overton and Sam Shock's, where David shortly followed him. Here an exchange of two shots apiece took place, without doing any damage, but creating the wildest excitement in the neighborhood. Reagan after firing two shots again took to his heels, and ran towards Poplar street, with Brown and David at his heels, firing on him a third time.

Being better winded and larger legged, the thief soon distanced his pursuers, but on the corner of Poplar and Front he was confronted and stopped by Officer Moore, who captured him a second time. Joyfully the stern officer of the law started with his captive to the stationhouse, thinking surely that he "had him dead;" but he reckoned without his host.

When within a few doors of Main street, on Poplar, David met them, and Moore seeing him with his hand bleeding, and his pistol cocked, thought that he was going to shoot his prisoner, and commenced remonstrating with him, during which a door was opened by a woman close by, and the prisoner darted in, and it was instantaneously closed after him.

Before the astonished and cutwitted officers could force the door against the woman, who had opened it first, and who then held it to, the "prisoner" had made his escape by the back way. On forcing their entrance, the woman was found to be Reagan's mother, jubilant over the escape of her son.

The officers, we understand, feel rather cheaply, but declare they will have Reagan or die in the attempt.

ON DIT.—The Sodality Silver Cornet Band are to have a magnificent ball on the 27th inst.—next Wednesday. When the affair comes off may we be there to see.

LADIES' underwear at greatly reduced prices at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

READINGS FROM THE POETS.

A Card from the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton.

By a reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton has arranged to give one of her inimitable readings from the English poets on Monday evening, January 25. The reading will commence at eight o'clock, and will embrace the following selections: Tennyson's "The Lady Clare," and the "Charge of the Light Brigade, Longfellow's "Wreck of the Hesperus," "The May Queen," "The Flood," and "Milking Song," of Leigh Ingelow, "The Bachelor's Dream," of Hood, "A Man's Requirements," by Mrs. Browning, and one of Mrs. Caudle's lectures.

We append the following communication, which we yesterday received from Mrs. Yelverton:

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Permit me through the medium of your widely circulating journal to express my deep regret for the disappointment of many of my friends and citizens of Memphis as regards the non-fulfillment of my promise of reading this evening. The facts are simply these: It had not been my intention to read in Memphis until solicited to do so by a number of the principal citizens whose names appeared in your columns some days ago. At about seven o'clock this evening I was informed by the gentleman who was kindly acting as my agent that permission to light the gas had been refused, and that an individual required the payment of a license. Not having hired the hall myself, and never having been required to pay a license in the fifty-three readings which I have given in the United States, I naturally considered it an imposition, especially when a second message was sent to me that neither the gentlemen who had invited me nor myself should be allowed to enter the hall, unless on payment of a heavy penalty for not having taken out a license, of which, as a stranger, I had never heard, nor, as I am informed, had my [illegible] If such were the law of the country it would have, ere this, precluded me from giving readings, and deprived me of many pleasant evenings and agreeable acquaintances which those readings have been the means of bringing about. As I consider that an insult has been offered me, I shall take steps to ascertain whether it was under the cover of legal authority or a wanton indignity put upon a stranger and a woman.

In offering this explanation through you, I rely upon the universal consideration and courtesy with which I have been treated by the whole press of this country, and have the honor to remain,
Yours truly, THERESE YELVERTON.
MEMPHIS, TENN., January 22, 1869.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEMPHIS, January 23, 1869.

Hon. Mrs. Yelverton:

Madam: The undersigned committee, appointed at the indignation meeting held at the Club Hall, on Thursday evening last, have had a conference, the result of which was to invite you to give a reading from the poets, on Monday evening next, the 25th instant, at Memphis Club Hall. Should it be your pleasure to accept this invitation, cordially extended, please oblige us by communicating with the chairman of the committee at your earliest convenience. Permit us, madam, to subscribe ourselves, very respectfully.

F. S. DAVIS, Chairman.
J. A. BRIGGLAND,
J. P. TREZEVANT,
A. J. HAILE,
WM. R. MOORE.

Gentlemen: I feel gratified to hear from the committee of gentlemen who have addressed me, that my motives and actions have not been misunderstood, and that I have the sympathy of the citizens of Memphis in the painful position which I felt it my duty to adopt upon Thursday evening. I shall be happy to comply, and read as requested on Monday evening, feeling confident that no further disagreeables will be permitted to occur. I have the honor, gentlemen, to be yours, truly,
THERESE YELVERTON.

WHITE and gray blankets at greatly reduced prices at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

EDUCATION.—The attention of our readers is directed to the card of W. E. Ward's Seminary, Nashville, Tenn. †

THE MILITIA.

A Suggestion from the People.

Since the publication of the militia bill and the Governor's message, the absorbing topic of conversation among thinking men—especially the older and more fairseeing of our citizens—has been the danger of a civil war, which just now seems unavoidable. Merchants, lawyers, indeed all classes, foresee the impending ruin, and deprecate the rash, cruel and unnecessary step. No human mind can calculate the damage that will accrue to every branch of political, social and domestic life if it is taken. The courts, already clogged and retarded, will be compelled to come to a complete stand still; commerce will suffer in every branch; merchants from abroad will refuse to send their goods hither; the men needed in the country to cultivate the fields will, instead, be lounging around the barracks or plundering the country; in fact, "all will be awry." We are convinced, however, that if our citizens, without distinction of political creeds, will make an effort these horrors may be averted. The Sheriff of our county, Mr. Curry, has asserted, we understand, that the measure is unnecessary so far as Shelby county is concerned, at least; and if he and a few others of like influence in his party will take the matter in hand, call a public meeting, and state these facts to their party in the Legislature, or to the Governor, the troops will not be sent here. We therefore suggest that a public meeting of all classes be called, and a public expression of sentiment solicited.

As pertinent to the above we publish the following from a respected citizen:

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 22, 1869.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

The counsel given in your leader of today is wise and timely. When Brownlow's militia come amongst us, let every care be taken to give them no shadow of a pretext for outrage and violence. "Let them serenely alone," and if they are under the control of human commanders they will have nothing to do. Let us conduct ourselves so that any action on their part will be utterly and entirely unprovoked. Our own interest and self-respect should prompt us to disregard altogether this unprovoked assault made upon our integrity as a law-abiding people. We should hold this conduct of the Governor and Legislature in the same esteem that we would the ravings of a maniac.

In order to do this and to do it effectually our old and wise men should take counsel together and agree upon some plan of action for the whole community. We have wise, and good, and great men in our midst. Their advice will be taken and acted upon by the young and inconsiderate. There never was a time when the advice of the wisest and coolest head was more needed than now. If we have it we will have peace yet, the militia to the contrary notwithstanding.

ORDER.

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

A. B. Newkirk vs. M. D. L. Stewart.

Newkirk Nonplused.

Below will be found the opinion of the Chancellor delivered in the case of State of Tennessee, ex rel. A. B. Newkirk vs. M. D. L. Stewart. This was a bill filed by the relator, Newkirk, asking to be inducted into the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Shelby county, to which office he claims to have been duly elected on the 7th of March, 1868. The bill also seeks to enjoin the defendant, Stewart, the present incumbent of said office, who was duly elected to fill the same in March, 1868, for "the constitutional term of four years," from collecting and receiving the fees and emoluments of said office, and from further exercising and discharging the rights and duties of the same.

The case came up for hearing on demurrer, which was sustained and bill dismissed.

The opinion of the court is as follows:

The demurrer must be sustained on two grounds: First, by judgment of the Circuit Court in the case of Meghan vs. Stewart, it was judicially determined, after an investigation of the facts, that Stewart "was duly elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Shelby county for the constitutional term of four years" from March, 1866. Now, the Circuit Court is the proper tribunal to determine the question then presented to it, and the effect of the judgment was to invest Stewart, who was declared by the judgment duly elected, with the right to the office—Code, art. 10, page 225, and particularly sec. 910. This judgment having been on a contest was a judicial act of the Court—Dodd vs. Weaver, 2 Sneed, 670—and not a ministerial act, as the now induction into office without a contest may be—2 Sneed, 670. This judgment was subject to revision therefore, but until reversed is final and conclusive. It is true this relator could not appeal or prosecute a writ of error from said judgment, and it may be that no one could, but this cannot affect the conclusiveness of the judgment. Stewart, by this judgment, was therefore entitled to the office; and the election of Newkirk was merely void.

Secondly—Equally conclusive against Newkirk is the judgment of the Circuit Court of March 7, 1868. On his application to be inducted into office, there a contest arose between Newkirk and the Circuit Court; the proper tribunal to determine the question, decided it in favor of Stewart and refused to induct Newkirk. From this judgment Newkirk could certainly have appealed, under the authority of Dodd vs. Weaver, and the judgment, unless appealed from, is conclusive against him.

Rev. J. W. Rogers.

MEMPHIS, January 20, 1869.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

A correspondent of the *Church Register*, writing of the deposition of Mr. Rogers from the Episcopal ministry, says that that gentleman's "effort was to entrap the unwary and beguile the unstable; but he signally failed." The fact that Mr. Rogers followed his convictions and went over to the Church of Rome, should shield him against such a charge as this. He was sincere in his ritualism, whether *sui generis* or not; and, we believe, is equally sincere in his professions of allegiance to the Church for which he is now working with the energy that always characterized him. We say this much of Mr. Rogers, because we think it the truth, and with no purpose of provoking controversy.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Just received one thousand overcoats from $6 to $10 each, at Walker Bros. & Co., 229 Main street, Clay Building. tf

GENTLEMEN'S woolen undershirts and drawers at B. Lowenstein & Bros. at less than cost. †

TELEGRAMS remaining in the office January 24, 1869: Jake Simon 2, Capt. C. A. M. Estes, Dick Bayliss, S. B. Beaumont, Dillard, Pinson, & Co., Saullman Vienna, M. Wolf & Co., Thomas Graves, Mrs. Laura A. Lewis, Kimballs, J. W. Collier, Dave Thilman, Hays Coal Company, H. Warren.

A CARD.—Messrs. Menken Bros. beg leave to inform the public that they will sell a large line of winter dress goods, hosiery, flannels and blankets *regardless of cost.* This is done to make room for their spring stock, which will soon be opened. †

BUTTER.—This gentleman, "so much desired—so seldom seen" by the detectives, went, we understand, to Nashville on Friday night.

CORRECTION.—Messrs. Hook & Lagrill desire us to correct an error which by some unaccountable means crept into our notice of the graining of the doors of St. Peter's Church. They are grained to represent *walnut*, and not *oak*, as stated. The work, by the way, is most artistic, and the doors look enough like walnut to be the very thing itself. Messrs. Hook & Lagrill, however, do everything in the highest style of art, and any of our friends who desire anything in that line should go to them.

ARKANSAS.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

Stolen Goods to be Returned.

News from Marion.

By arrivals from Little Rock yesterday, we learn that the Governor has issued the following proclamation:

Commanders of all troops, corps, or detachments of State militia, passing through any county not under martial law, as soon as practicable, will report to the sheriff of the counties, and lay before him the orders under which they are marching.

Any bodies of men claiming to belong to the State militia, who may enter or pass through any counties not under martial law, without being able to show orders from proper authority, will be subject to arrest by authorities of the counties, and all sheriffs are requested to summon a posse for their arrest, reporting accordingly, and holding the prisoners until information can be received from these headquarters.

In addition to this document, the Quartermaster General has also issued a general order giving notice that all delinquent stock, heretofore declared forfeited, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, for the risk and benefit of the owner, at the courthouse door of Pulaski county, on Monday, the 15th day of February, 1869, beginning at 10 o'clock p.m., unless the amount due is sooner paid.

As the Little Rock *Gazette* truly says: If the Quartermaster General had given a little more time in which to appear and establish the claims of citizens whose property has been taken, the matter would be looked upon in a more favorable light than it is. When it is known that the owners of nearly all the property seized, live from one hundred to two hundred miles distant from the capital, and that the mail facilities are such that his circular cannot be properly circulated in less time than fifteen days, this order does not strike one as having been intended to restore any more of the property than circumstances would compel.

By arrivals from Marion yesterday evening we learn that the scouting party from the Tyrongia had not returned.

Several parties—Radicals and *pretended Conservatives*—have affected to doubt the accounts given by the APPEAL of the villainous doings of the militia in Arkansas; and as we have also been charged with giving "undue prominence" to these reports, we here state that we are prepared to confront these Radical or hypocritical, pretended Conservatives, with eye-witnesses to the truth of every word we have asserted. These pimps and hirelings, advocates of the militia in Tennessee as they are in Arkansas, had better not tax the patience of the refugees too far, or they may find giving the lie a dangerous operation. Nine ladies arrived in the city yesterday from Marion, and represent that Crump and Lovelace are in the jail, but Watford is at the headquarters in irons. His hands are said to be a mass of putrefaction from the use of *thumbscrews*.

Col. Watson, the commandant, after reading the resolutions of the "peace meeting," published in the APPEAL on Thursday morning, remarked that the resolutions were good enough as far as they went; but they did not go far enough. They ought to promise to ferret out and arrest those charged with crimes, and see they were executed"—that the resolutions were, in fact, "not worth a damn." To show whether we have given undue prominence or not, we will close by the following quotation from a Radical source—the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Friday:

"The evil result of the militia measure, as a precedent, is beginning to be seen in Tennessee, where the bill for organizing State troops has met with favorable consideration at the capital. Were it not for the subdued and broken spirit of the people of Arkansas, the militia would have stood a poor chance against superior numbers there, but in Tennessee it is safe to predict that a terrible retribution will follow the perpetration of similar outrage.

"What can be more distressing than a fair land despoiled by legalized despotism, an industrious people obliged to passively view the results of their labor consumed by lawless men. A complete revolution in the government of Arkansas will alone bring peace and quiet within her borders.

"It would be ungracious, indeed, to leave the State without some tribute to the good qualities which even her people possess. A more hospitable people never existed. They do not offer much, but the best they have is as welcome to the stranger as the air is free to the bird. Facilities for traveling were extended on every hand. No one wished me to take their view of the matter, but to see myself the actual state of affairs."

ATTEND the great reduction sale at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.—The election of Directors of the German National Bank was noticed in the APPEAL a few days ago. We now take pleasure in informing our readers of the election of officers by the new Board. D. M. Wilson, Esq., late of the firm of Norton, Slaughter & Co., of New York city, has been elected President—a most excellent selection. Mr. Wisdom is universally recognized as not only a good business man, but a gentleman who commands the respect and esteem of all who know him, and one who will be able to control a most valuable business acquaintance and patronage, as well as secure for the bank a credit to which it is justly entitled. Mr. Griffin, who has held the position of Cashier ever since the bank was first organized, has been re-elected, which, considering the sweeping change of officers and directors, is a flattering endorsement of his worth and fitness for the position. Mr. Horace E. Garth, for several years Cashier of the Commercial Bank, has been elected Assistant Cashier. Mr. Garth brings with him the good wishes of a large circle of friends, besides a business reputation which will greatly redound to the benefit of the bank. With such a corps of officers, we hope to see the German National Bank establish itself in the position it is entitled to as one of our most solvent and reliable banking institutions.

Cloaks and shawls at less than cost at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—Court meets Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when the following calendar will be called:

609 Thieme vs Pollock.
610 Stanton vs Bradford.
611 Wilson vs Hart.
620, Greenlaw vs Maydwell.
625 Dickens vs Apperson.
629 Hill vs. Bradley.
588 Meath vs Porter.
404 Treadwell vs McKeon.
549 Brinkley vs Brewster.
552 Jones vs McGinnis.
564 Witt vs Warner.
565 Witt vs Eland.
608 Brown vs Williams.
623 Overton vs Stovall.
573 Commercial Bank vs Ford.
525 Mitchell vs Jackson.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—Court met yesterday and made a final disposition of the unfinished business of the term. The final call of the docket was made and forfeitures taken against twenty-three parties, who failed to come forward and renew their bonds. Court now stands adjourned until the second Monday in February, 1869.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—There was no Court yesterday, His Honor, the Judge, still being unable to attend to business. As it seems almost impossible to know when this Court will meet again, we refrain from making any further announcements at present.

GENTLEMEN'S woolen undershirts and drawers at less than cost at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

AMUSEMENTS.

Resume of the Week at Home and Abroad.

The New Memphis has been alone in its glory the past week, and had things all its own way. The Greenlaw opposition, after dragging out a miserable existence at a very heavy loss, and after making preparation to remain another week, incontinently fled the field last Sunday. Lotta "scotched the snake of opposition;" but Maggie Mitchell killed it. Crowded houses have been the order of the night at the New Memphis, and *Pinchon, The Pearl of Savoy* and *Little Barefoot* have been each given twice during the week. The houses on Wednesday and Friday night were enough to make glad the heart of any manager. Friday, especially, was a gala night, and we are informed the receipts are larger than on any previous occasion this season. While thus showing their appreciation of transient stars like Miss Mitchell and Collier, it is a matter of congratulation to our theater-going public to mark the continued improvement of our own permanent artists, "stock," as they are irreverently called. Mr. Malmburg, especially, fairly astonished and delighted all his friends on Wednesday and Thursday evening by his rendition of the character of the proud, doting and broken-hearted father in *The Pearl of Savoy*. Nothing could be more lifelike, and we congratulate Mr. Malmburg on the hit. Mr. Dovey is another who early established himself in the good will of the public, and has since continued to maintain himself there. McWade's name has become the synonym for fun and good comic acting; while Lanagan, White, Cline and others never fail to elicit applause. Of the ladies—Mrs. Cline, Mrs. Nellie Taylor, Miss Plunkett, Mrs. Lanagan—we cannot say enough, and the best criterion of the appreciation in which they are held are the marks of approbation which greet them always, no matter who may be "starring" it.

THE GAYETIES.—Manager Ellay has kept up the fun fast and furious, at the new Jefferson street theater. Every species of legitimate varieties amusement has been given there nightly to crowded houses.

—Maurice Strakosch has been decorated with the order of Medjidie by the Sultan.

—Prince Poniatowski is writing an opera for Minnie Hauck.

—The journals of Genoa announce the arrival of Verdi, the composer, in that city, to spend the winter.

—Miss Bateman in her new *role of* "Pietra" has won the hearts of all the London dramatic critics.

—Sarolta has met with great success at Moscow as "Zorlina," in *Don Giovanni*.

—Mrs. Scott Siddons, in *Lady Macbeth*, wears a golden *tiara* presented to her, it is said, by Fanny Kemble.

—The latest touch of realism is the introduction of a duck scene in *Foul Play* at a San Francisco theater.

—Terre Haute, Ind., has chartered Jefferson's *Rip Van Winkle* two nights for $1500.

—One of the "lower ten thousand" theaters of London distributes bread and cheese as a premium to its patrons.

—Mrs. Lander has succeeded Janauschek at the National Theater, Cincinnati. Porkopolis thinks her the better of the two.

—It is said that Rossini's widow has been offered 7,000,000 francs for the posthumous works of her husband.

—Two of the lime light gas bags lately exploded in the Surrey Theater, London, but the audience, thinking it a new sensation, enjoyed it hugely.

—The veteran *Gazette de France*, about to attain its 239th year, opens a subscription for a monument to Berryer.

—A dramatization of the fourth book of the Eneid is suggested as a sensation, the descent into Hades to be given in a pre-Raphaelite manner.

—At the opening of a new theater in London, the ladies in the boxes were presented with scented fans, on which was inscribed the programme.

—The 229th anniversary of Racine's birth was celebrated at the Theater Francais, Paris, by a performance of *Athalie* and *Les Plaideurs*.

—San Francisco has a new theater—the largest on the Pacific coast. The auditorium is eighty feet square, and the stage seventy by seventy-seven feet.

—Charles Reade's theater is to be built in the Brompton road, in the southwest district of London. Christmas, 1869, is the date fixed for the completion of the enterprise.

—At a competition for the post of organist in a church at Deptford, England, Miss E. Stirling, a London organist, was the umpire, and a Miss Orr the successful competitor.

—Amateurs of the last generation who remember the celebrated English basso Henry Phillips, will be interested to learn that his daughter Alice has made a great hit in Birmingham as a contralto singer.

—Several of the churches of Boston that pay $1500 or upwards annually for their music are the following: South Congregational Church, $5000; Rev. Dr. Putnam's, $5000; Central Church, $3000; Shawmut, $3000; Old South, $4000; Mount Vernon, $2500; Park Street, $2300; Berkley and Elliot, $1500. These are all either Congregational or Unitarian.

—Piff, paff, pouff! Bim, Bam, Boum! Gen. Bateman has sold out upon "very advantageous terms" all his *opera bouffe* company, wardrobe, music and properties, (animate and inanimate) *prima donne, seconde donne, tenori, bassi*, ballet coryphees, supes, spangles, leggings and tights—"hook and line, bob and sinker"—to Mr. James Fisk, jr. Exit—Gen. Bateman. Enter—Maj.-Gen. Fisk.

KU-KLUXED.

A Memphian the Victim.

The most outrageous case of Ku Kluxism that we have yet heard of is narrated as follows, by the Nashville *Banner* of Friday. Morrison must have carried with him a supply of *friend Hoerner's* "Ku-Klux." Says the *Banner*:

"Last evening at an hour not later than eight o'clock, a stranger, who gave his name, occupation and residence as A. J. Morrison, carriage trimmer, Memphis, made his appearance in a well known saloon on the Public Square and attempted to excite the sympathies of a number of gentlemen, by narrating a pitiful story as having occurred to him at the hands of the Ku Klux, so preposterous in itself, that it never had the slightest semblance of origin save in his own imaginative brain. He stated that while *en route* for this place, yesterday, the Ku-Klux took him off the train at Pulaski at *five o'clock in the evening*, carried him *six miles in the country*, robbed him of everything he had, even to his hat. He then *walked from there here* and narrated his story at the hour before mentioned. The story was so egregiously false that two gentlemen standing near by, in order to test him, cross-examined him to such an extent that he at length absolutely swore that his statements were true, irrespective of the fact that there is no 5 p.m. train north from Pulaski, the mere distance from Nashville to Pulaski, *seventy eight miles*, would stamp his representations as void of truthfulness. But it is only an evidence of the proneness of some people to lie and misrepresent, and as such we give it. It was evident enough that he got up the romance to create sympathy for himself, for in concluding he expressed his intention of canvassing the city to-day in quest of a situation as carriage trimmer. O, don't we hope that he'll get it!

Catarrh.—The origin of Catarrh is in most cases a neglected Cold, which can be relieved by the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," by soothing the irritated and inflamed membrane extending from the nose to the throat. For Coughs and Throat Diseases the Troches are of great service.

THE DAILY APPEAL *is delivered by faithful carriers, Seven times a week for twenty-five cents.*

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, January 23, 1869.

FINANCE.

Money matters were quiet to day as they usually are on the last day of the week. In the way of local scrip or bonds we could learn of no transaction worthy of especial note. City Scrip, though firm is not in demand by taxpayers, and dealers buy only such small pieces as are offered under the market rates, anticipating an improvement in the demand which it is thought will begin a few days before the 1st prox.

City Bonds are quiet. A small sale was made to a broker during the day at 52¾, but 51c was the offering rate with only one or two dealers expressing any desire to buy. The decline is attributable to the action of the Governor, which has caused a want of confidence in all State and municipal securities not at all to wonder at.

In County Warrants there is no change. Brokers buy at 70c and sell at 73@75c, as to amount.

The Exchange market is well supplied and the demand very fair. Our banks report money easy, and all good cotton bills are taken readily at the usual rates. Several cotton buyers have made their arrangements to purchase during the coming week, which we expect will be an active one in financial circles.

	Buying.	Selling par.
New England	¾ dis.	½ dis.
New York	¾ dis.	½ "
St. Louis	¾ "	1 "
Louisville	¾ "	1 "
Cincinnati	¾ "	1 "
New Orleans	¾ dis.	¾ prem

The New York Bank statement for the week shows the following: Loans increased, $2,615,000; Deposits increased, $1,616,000; Legal tender increased, $195,000; Specie decreased, $394,000.

The New York Stock market was irregular to-day opening somewhat Bearish, becoming active and strong at 2 p.m., with a marked advance, and closing dull and irregular. Governments were dull but prices steady. Sterling exchange steady at 9½ for 60 day bills. Money easy on call at 6 per cent. Gold carrying at 5 per cent.

Bonds of 1881	112¾
5-20 Bonds of 1862	113½
" " " 1864	109½
" " " 1865	110½
" " " 1865, new	109½
" " " 1867	108½
" " " 1868	108½
11 40 "	107½
Pacific Sixes	100¾

The leading Stocks closed as follows: Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 26; American Express, 42; Adams Express, 59½; Merchants Union Express, 17½; Canton, 58½; Pacific Mail, 119½; Western Union Telegraph Co., 36½; New York Central, 164½; Erie, 38½; Reading 96½; Chicago & Alton, 144; Chicago & North-Western, 144; Toledo, W. & W., 62½; preferred, 75½; St. Paul, 73½; preferred, 94; Fort Wayne, 123½; Ohio & Mississippi, 36½; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 96½; Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 92½; Cleveland & Toledo, 105½; Rock Island, 132½; Chicago & North-Western, 82½; preferred, 88½; Tennessee bonds, old issue, 67½@68; new issue, 67@68 There were no sales of Tennessee bonds reported. Gold opened at 136 and closed at 136½. The advance was attributed to the increased demand for export.

In this market there is a better demand for gold from the interior but the offerings are very light. Dealers buy at 135½@136, and sell at 136½.

By some oversight we have omitted to mention heretofore that at the election for officers of the German National Bank, of this city, Mr. B. H. Wisdom, of New York, was elected President, Martin Griffin, Esq., was re-elected Cashier, and Horace Garth, Esq., Assistant Cashier. All the gentlemen are well and favorably known in business circles as having large experience.

COTTON.

Cotton was easier at the opening in Liverpool to-day. Uplands, 11¼@11¾; Orleans, 11¾@11¾. At 3 p.m. it was quiet and unchanged.

The New York market at the opening was dull and ½c lower on all grades; Uplands, 29½c. At 11:50 it was again lower and dull; Uplands, 29c; Orleans, 29½c. At 2:10 it was dull and tending downward but not quotably lower, and at 3 p.m. it was still tending downward and dull; Low Middlings nominally 28c; Uplands, 28½; Orleans, 29½c.

In this market but one buyer manifested any disposition to take hold of large lists and he purchased the bulk of what changed hands during the day. The sales did not exceed 700 bales, including 65 f[illegible] od Ordinary at 26½; 30 Low Middlings at 27c; 203 Low Middlings to Middlings at 27½; 18 do. at 27¾c; 40, 30, 19, 5, Middlings at 28; 109, 19, 4, 6, Middlings at 28½. The market closed dull and tending downwards.

Ordinary	25 @—
Good Ordinary	26 @26½
Low Middlings	27 @27½
Middlings	28 @—
Strict Middlings	28¾@—
Good Middling	— @—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, January 23, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	1,589	
Received previously	154,792	156,380
		156,427
Exported to-day	311	
Exported previously	140,290	140,601
Stock on hand at 12 m		15,826

The receipts for the week were 9830 bales; exports, 5111 bales. The receipts for the corresponding week last year were 10,404 bales; receipts last week, 6936 bales. Of this week's receipts 8378 bales were by river, 3473 per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 1623 per Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 1024 per Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 160 per Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and 600 (estimated) per wagons and ferryboats. Of the exports 2410 bales were by river, 1710 per Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and 908 per Memphis and Charleston Railroad; 83 bales were shipped south during the week. The receipts for the month to date are 23,904 bales, against 27,358 bales received for the same time in the month of January, 1868. The total receipts to date last year were 151,746 bales, or 4454 bales less than has been received this season. The stock on hand at the corresponding date last season was 12,197 bales, with Middlings firm at 15½ to 16c.

The New York weekly statement is as follows: Weekly receipts, nett, 8688 bales; gross, 24,400 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 4405 bales; to the Continent, 900 bales. Stock, 56,000 bales. Receipts at all United States ports, 80,000 bales. Compared with last week this shows a falling off in the gross receipts of 721 bales. The stock has increased 16,000 bales, while the receipts at all ports for the week have increased 7000 bales.

In response to our complaint of a misquotation of our cotton market by that paper, the Hickman (Ky.) *Courier* makes the following rejoinder which we recommend should be memorized by our enterprising merchants: "The quotations referred to were taken from the "Nashville papers of the day previous, "and must have been a typographical "error. We must confess that the trade "to Memphis from this section has "greatly diminished of late, which has "lessened our interest, somewhat, in its "markets; but certainly, we could not "desire to do Memphis any injustice. "A Memphis paper, price-current, or "business

SUNDAY APPEAL.

From the Boston Post.]

THE SONG OF THE FUSEL OIL.

I.

Fill high the bowl with Fusel Oil!
With Tannin let your crops be crowned!
If Strychnine gives relief to Toil,
Let Strychnine's generous juice abound!
Let Oil of Vitriol cool your brains,
Or animated atoms brew,
And fill your arteries, hearts and veins,
With glee—and infusorial glue!

II.

Wine? *That* died out in '58—
What fool would have it back? And how?
The "cup that will inebriate,
And never cheer," they sell us now.
"The conscious water saw its God
And blushed." What of it? Don't you feel
That water knows the druggist's rod,
And blushes now—with Cochineal?

III.

Ah-h! Fragrant fume of Kreosote!
Bewitching bowl of Prussian Blue!
Who would not soothe his parching throat
With your mild offspring, "Mountain Dew?"
Stronger than aught that racked the frame,
And shook the mighty brain of Burns,
Surely ye'll set our heads aflame,
Whene'er his festal day returns.

IV.

Bring on the Beer—fresh Copperas foam!
With Alum mixed, in powder fine,
How could my foolish fancy roam,
In search of whiter froth than thine?
Thy Indian Berry's Essence spread
Through amber wavelets, sparkling clear,
Benumbs dull Care—strikes Feeling dead—
And narcotizes Shame and Fear!

V.

Far down thy bubbling depths, Champagne!
Drowned Honor, Love, and Beauty lie—
They fought th' unequal fight in vain—
Shall we, too, *merely* drink and die?
Sweet Acetate of Lead, forbid!
Fill every drink with pangs—and tell
What tortures could—and always did—
Anticipate the stings of hell!

VI.

Then drink, boys, drink! We never can
Drink younger. And we never will
Be more, or aught resembling man,
While poisoners have the power to kill!
Amen!—From Frenzy's screech of mirth
To maudlin Sorrow's drivelling flow,
We'll rave through a scene unmatched on earth,
And not to be surpassed below!

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Valuable Information for Housewives.

TEA CAKES.—Six cups of flour; four teaspoons cream tartar, mixed well into the flour; one cup of butter; four beaten eggs; two cups of milk; two teaspoons of soda.

SODA BISCUIT.—Have one quart of sifted flour; two teaspoonful of cream tartar rubbed into the flour, with a lump of butter the size of an egg; dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in a pint of sweet milk; add a teaspoonful of salt; mix them as soft as possible to roll out nicely, and bake in a quick oven.

FLANNEL CAKES.—Your eggs; beat the whites and yolks separately; one quart of sweet milk; stir flour into the milk until it becomes quite thick; mix in your yolks and a teaspoonful of salt; add three teaspoonsful of baking powder, mixing all thoroughly; and lastly, add the white of an egg, well beaten. You cannot fail to have good cakes.

CORN CAKES.—Sift your corn meal, have a quart of sweet milk, take three tablespoonsful of milk and scald it, pour in your milk, add a tablespoonful of sugar, four dessert-spoonsful of baking powder, a little salt, and three eggs beaten separately, mixing the white in last. Sour milk can be used, with a teaspoonful of soda.

CORN BREAD.—Have one quart of warm sweet milk, four well beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of melted butter, and a teaspoonful of sugar, three teaspoonsful of baking powder; mix all the ingredients into the milk, and then stir in sifted meal until it forms a thick batter, pour the mixture into a bread pan and bake it.

CUP CAKE.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar mixed with butter, four eggs beaten separately, mix the yolks in in with the butter and sugar, three cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in half a cup of sour milk, half a nutmeg, a teaspoonful of rose water, or brandy, stir in the flour until you think the batter is sufficiently thick. If too thick the cake will not be good. With all cakes take about two tablespoonsful of the batter, bake in a small pan; when done if it falls you can add more flour, and in this way test the cake, before spoiling the mixture.

JELLY CAKE.—One cup of sweet milk, one small cup of sugar, three teaspoons of baking powder, very little salt, half a nutmeg; mix very thin with sifted flour; bake thin and quick.

RAILROAD SPONGE CAKE.—One coffee cup of sugar, three eggs, well beaten, one coffee cup of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, one large spoonful of sweet milk; use any kind of extract.

CHEAP CAKE FOR TEA.—Two cups of sugar, two cups of sweet milk, three cups of flour, sifted, three teaspoons of baking powder, one large spoonful of melted butter, spice to taste.

MINCE PIES.—Eight pounds of apples, four pounds of beef, boiled tender, a pound and a quarter of suet, two pounds of sugar, half a gallon of cider or Madeira wine, and wine glass of brandy, one nutmeg, two ounces of cinnamon, one ounce of cloves, a quarter of a pound of citron, two pounds of raisins, chop all fine and mix well.

LEMON PIE.—Take three large, juicy lemons, grate the yellow rind into a pan; roll the lemons until soft; squeeze out the juice into a cup, then take half a cup of butter, and two cups of sugar, and mix them to a cream; take four eggs, beat them well, and add to the creamed sugar; pour all into pan with the yellow or grated rinds, mix thoroughly; lastly, stir in the lemon juice; bake with an under crust, and you will have one of the best lemon pies ever eaten.

VERY NICE RICE PUDDING.—One teacupful of rice; one teacupful of raisins; one teacupful of sugar; two quarts of milk; use cinnamon or nutmeg to taste; bake two hours; stir occasionally while baking.

BREAD PUDDING.—Take two large slices of bread, crumb it into two quarts of milk; let it stand until soaked so that it may be jammed up fine; add three eggs, one large coffee cup of sugar, small lump of butter, one nutmeg; bake one hour.

BEEF, DRIED.—Take one pound of chipped beef, pour cold water over it in a frying pan, parboil it for five minutes, then drain the water from the beef, and place it on the fire; add a large lump of butter and dredge flour until covered; pour on a pint of rich milk, stirring with a spoon until it thickens; bring to the table hot.

OYSTERS FRIED.—Have a hot griddle, cover it with butter, have a dish of grated crackers, dip the oyster in the cracker, one by one, and place them singly on the griddle, fry until brown on both sides, and serve while hot. Many prefer them cooked this way to any other.

TO WASH FLANNELS.—Flannels that are washed clean, in warm suds and rinsed in cold water, shaken out well, and pulled into proper shape before hanging out to dry, will not shrink. When ironed, pull them easily again; this will be sufficient to have soft flannel.

HOW TO WASH BLACK AND WHITE MOURNING GOODS.—Wash them in lukewarm suds, put in cold, hard well water, or alum water, and let them remain twenty minutes, then wring as dry as possible, and dry quickly. They must not be dampened to iron more than half an hour before that time.

How to Choose a Cow.

From an excellent little manual on "The Alderney and Guernsey Cow, its Nature and Management," by Mr. Edward Parsons Fowler, the importer of the Guernesey stock which have recently arrived in Mobile, we copy the following instructions on the topic named above:

The head should be small, slender and lengthy from the eye to the nose, the horns thin and open—not cramped, or, as it is frequently expressed, too curly. The eye full, but not too prominent, the latter quality indicating an excitability and consequent restlessness of disposition that is not favorable to the production of milk. The ear lengthy and broad, and well fringed with hair, which protects it from the annoyance of flies, and indicates a strong constitution. A broad muzzle should be avoided as showing a tendency to fat. The neck should be long, flat and narrow, with a tendency to rise at the withers, and breadth behind the arm to allow of a full expansion of the lungs, the chest being rather deep than broad. The flat-sided cow is more especially to be chosen as a milker—the hips should be wide, rugged and high, and the pelvis (or haunches) wide and large, drooping towards the tail. The thigh long and lean from hip to hock—the veins being prominent and easily felt. The legs slender, with flat bone and small flat feet—the hinder ones having good width between, to afford room for the udder. A long and thin tail is a great point in breeding.

I now come to the udder, to which all former remarks are secondary. This part, the reservoir of the milk, should be free from hair, flexible and soft, with no tendency to flesh; the bag extending well forward, as level as possible with the belly, and high up between the thighs. The feeding veins should be particularly observed. In the heifer with the first calf they must be felt for with the hand; in this case two holes will be discovered by feeling under the belly nearly in a line with the navel, on each side, in good milking heifers, of about the size of a sixpence. As age increases the holes extend, and the veins become large and easily perceived by the eye—the larger these feeding veins appear, the greater is the quantity of milk. The teats should be well separated, not fat or fleshy, and not too long, but sufficiently tight to retain the milk, having a tendency downwards, that is, to use the technical term, not *strutting* or pointing away from the quarters, as this causes waste of milk and difficulty in milking. These particulars combine all that, in ordinary use, require to be attended to in the selection of a serviceable cow. There are, however, some few remarks to be made on the hides, which will be found useful in determining the fitness of particular cows for particular localities, having little to do with the milking properties. If possible, it is better to accustom a cow to cold and exposure by degrees in which case the hide will adapt itself to the altered condition by thickening and producing more hair, but when this gradual adaption of the animal to a new and more severe climate is impracticable, choice should be made, not of one possessing that great delicacy of skin and covering which is so much coveted, but of one having coarser and more curly hair, and thicker hide which is indicative of a customary exposure, when the other points will show good milking properties.

Irrigation in India

The canals in India recommended by the Government engineers, it is stated, will cost $145,000,000. The works have already been commenced in different places, but the great want is civil engineers, who can plan and dig canals, build dams, tanks and reservoirs, construct embankments and improve river channels. The English journals are therefore recommending the civil engineers of Great Britian, who are complaining of lack of employment, to proceed to India. The aqueducts to be constructed will supply an immense area with water. In Central India, there are nearly 124,000,000 acres to be irrigated; in Hindostan, 1,500,000; and in the Mysore district the old native structures are be disinterred with a view to their restoration to use; the flood canals in Sindh are to be converted into perennial streams; a tank to cost $450,000 is among the works now going on in the Deccan; two canals leading to Calcutta are to be made—one from the coal mines of Raneegunge, the other from the Ganges at Rajmahal; another, from the Jumna, near Delhi, will water the Muttra and Agra districts; and the Sutlej canal, first projected in 1861, is now to be commenced. In Burham, embankments are to be made, and an engineering officer has been sent to see what can be done with the Irawadi. Everywhere, indeed, says the *Athenæum*, the fertilizing and refreshing element is to be made to flow, and there is work enough for thousands of men for more than a lifetime. A few more generations, and India will cease to be desolated by famine.

Gratuitous Advice.

An exchange furnishes the following gratuitous advice, which, we think, will answer for both sexes, as well as one of them: If you seek the soft side of a lady, touch, mild at first, her good looks, or what you presume are such. Then ring a change on her accomplishments. Then run a parallel between her and some of her associates, to the disadvantage of the latter. Quote her sayings with exaggerations in the right direction. Hint of the excellent example her career suggests. Follow up these suggestions with moderation but firmness, and the victory is your. You have got the soft side of the lady, and the chances are that it prove particularly so, and you can lead the "dear creature" whithersoever you will.

AMONG articles of every day use, fewer improvements, perhaps, have been made in the construction of umbrellas than anything else, variations in material and pattern being unaccompanied by essential improvement in principle. The latter result seems, however, to have been accomplished lately in England, by what is called the Panteles embrella, the main features of which consist in the adoption of ball and socket joints at each end of the stretchers, instead of the customary forks, and the use of a spring and wedge lock for holding the umbrella open or shut, instead of the enatomary long wire spring which weakens the handle so much. The advantages claimed are greater durability, facility in taking out any stretcher for repair, impossibility of having the umbrella turned inside out, etc. The construction of the whole is very simple, although difficult to explain without a figure, and the cost of the manufacture very little more than that of the old fashioned kind.

Venice and Brindisi.

The Italian Government, in the prospect of the increase of trade by the opening of the Suez canal, is about improving the port of Venice by dredging out the lagoons. It is asserted, however, that Venice cannot recover her former mercantile importance, since a formidable rival has appeared in the city of Brindisi, the ancient Brundusium, situated in the province of Otranto, on the Adriatic, in the upper part of the heel of Italy. The railway from Turin to Brindisi is completed, and a saving of thirty-six hours is effected by the steamers on the overland route to India, in the time required on the old route to pass from Paris to Alexandria by way of Marseilles. It is true that Venice may not become a prominent station on the overland route, but there is a very lucrative trade with Austria which now finds an outlet at Trieste, and two ports on the Northern Adriatic will add to the facilities for the exchange of the commodities for which that region is celebrated.

Revival of Venice.

Mr. Layerd tells, in a recent letter, a story of the revival of art and industry at Venice, which is really wondorful, if true. He shows that the imports in 1867 amounted to $26,000,000, as compared to $23,000,000 in 1863; the exports in 1867 to $20,000,000, as compared to $16,000,000 in 1863. The tonnage of vessels leaving Venice increased by one-third in the same period. Venetian steamers begin to run once more, as the galley did of old, to all he great ports of Europe, and—though last, not least—there are now 224 district schools where in 1865 there were only eight; and manufactories of silk, cloth, cotton, paper and firearms are sprung up in all the cities of the mainland. The nobility, after eighty years of eclipse and two hundred years of sloth and degradation, are throwing themselves once more into politics, art, industry and commerce, with much of the old energy which built the city and made it famous.

A Sensible Will.

The substance of the will of the late James M. Brewer, who died in Troy, but was formerly of Poughkeepsie, is published. His estate is valued at $30,000.

"I wish my personal and real estate to be appropriated, equally to the benefit of my wife, Emily H. Brewer, and of my children, Seabury Doane Brewer, and Florence Kipp Brewer.

"I wish the guardians of my children to see that they are brought up in the Protestant Episcopal Church, or in other words, the Church of England; and I wish them to be taught to despise that curse of our country, Abolitionism."

WATER BALLAST ROLLERS.—One hindrance to the use of heavy rollers for public or private roadways, has been the difficulty of transporting them conveniently from place to place, over intermediate localities not suited to their movements, and of having them heavy enough without too great expenditures of costly material. These impediments have lately been ingeniously obviated by the use of a hollow iron cylinder, which, when empty, is comparatively light, but which can, at will, be filled with water, and increased in weight to any desirable extent. A roller recently constructed on this plan, is composed of a water-tight wrought iron cylinder, with a five-inch tube passed through it to receive a three-inch iron spindle. The bearings for the spindle consists of massive cast iron plates on the ends of the cylinder, and prevent any wear on the tube. A turn table is so arranged that the horses can be turned around without moving the roller.

—One of the best cements for fastening stone, glass or iron together, is made by combining equal parts of infusorial earth and of oxide of lead, with a half part of freshly slacked lime, and mixing with enough linseed oil varnish to make a thick paste. This will answer the desired purpose as well or better than any other that can be devised. The infusorial earth, it is well known, consists of the silicious shells of a very low order of vegetables of inconceivable minuteness, having the appearance of fine flour, and replacing to very great advantage the fine sand or powdered quartz generally used.

—A careful study of the bills of mortality in Frankfort shows the average duration of life of clergymen to be much higher than in any other occupation (nearly 66 years.) Next to these come teachers, gardeners, butchers and tanners (about 57 years.) The lowest period is that of lithographers and copper-plate engravers, who only attain an average of about 41 years.

HOTELS.

CAPT. JOHN T. SHIRLEY, Late of Memphis, Tenn. J. M. S. MCCORKLE Louisville, Ky.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Cor. Fourth and Main Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, - - KENTUCKY

HAVING recently purchased the furniture and lease of the NATIONAL HOTEL—so long and favorably known—we would respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the traveling public.

The Hotel is located in the center of the city, convenient to all business houses, steamboat landing, postoffice and places of amusements. Street cars leave the door every ten minutes for all parts of the city.

nov28 tf SHIRLEY & MCCORKLE.

WALTERS' NATIONAL HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

J. M. WALTERS, PROPRIETOR. A STRICT first-class house. sep18 6m

St. Louis Hotel,

NEW ORLEANS.

THIS highly popular Hotel will again be opened to the traveling public

On the 1st of December.

The undersigned will exert his best endeavors to give its patrons the high satisfaction which has always sustained it. Families and others proposing to visit New Orleans can secure accommodations in advance by addressing

W. A. RUHD, Manager.

Or O. K. HALL, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. oct26 2m

Matched Horses

—AND—

Fine Top Buggy.

I HAVE a pair of good Matched Black Horses and a Fine Top Buggy which I will sell together or separately, at a fair price, for cash. Apply at the Overton Stables, corner Poplar and Main streets, or at my office, 450 Main st.

ja8 J. M. TOMENY.

JEWELRY, ETC.

NEW GOODS

—FOR THE—

HOLIDAYS!

No. 365,

Corner Main and Court.

Sterling Silver Wares,

Very Superior Watches,

Rich Jewelry and Diamonds,

Fine French Clocks,

(In Marble and Gold Bronze).

F. D. BARNUM & CO.,

(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.,)

de6 1m s 265 MAIN STREET.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A. VACCARO, B. VACCARO, A. B. VACCARO

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

nov28

WOLFE'S

Schiedam Schnapps.

THE above Medicinal Beverage is manufactured by the proprietor, at his distillery, in Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medicinal use.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians, indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated districts, and is highly flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper-berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effect, produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South, and Southwest are peculiarly liable—the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS will be found absolutely infallible; while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature on the label. For sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Manufacturer and Importer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,

sep11 eod2 Agents, Memphis

TRUST SALE.

Trustee's Sale.

I WILL, ON

Monday, the 25th Day of January inst.,

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John D. Armour, on the 3d day of September, 1860, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in Book No. 45, pages 382, 3, 4 and 5, offer, at public sale, at the southeast corner of Court Square, in the city of Memphis, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot of John D. Armour's subdivision of original country lots 483 and 484, originally east of, now in the city of Memphis, beginning at a stake on the southwest corner of S. Mansfield's lot on Monroe street extended, and running westwardly with the north line of Monroe street extended 91 feet; thence northwardly 148½ feet at right angles with Monroe street; thence east with the line of an alley 91 feet to a stake on Mansfield's line; thence southwardly with Mansfield's line 148½ feet to the beginning on Monroe street. Also, lot commencing at the northeast corner of John D. Armour's lot, running on Charleston avenue, and running south 110 feet to New Madison street; thence east with the north line of New Madison street 135 feet to the point where New Madison street connects with Charleston avenue; thence west with the south line of Charleston avenue 135 feet to the beginning, on which is erected the Charleston Hotel—said property being conveyed to me in trust to secure Edward F. Jenkins, of Baltimore, in the payment of one thousand two thousand five hundred dollars, and of which a balance of some seventeen hundred dollars remain unpaid. The title from D. Sullivan to convey only as trustee. T. S. AYRES, Trustee.

Geo. W. Winchester, Attorney. ja15

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by William Ryan and Margaret Ryan to John Gunn as Trustee, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Bo. 39, part 2, pages 285, 290 and 303, made to secure certain notes therein mentioned, I will, on

Monday, the 1st Day of February, 1869,

Proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, near the corner of Main and North Court streets, in the city of Memphis, sell for cash, to the highest and best bidder, at public auction, the following described real estate, viz: A certain piece or lot of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, and city of Memphis, But ler Division, Block No. 7, the same having been conveyed to John Cubbin by Wm. S. Pickett—having a front of 70 feet to an alley on the south side of Elliot's street, and extending back between two parallel lines 200 feet; beginning at a stake 140 feet from the northeast corner of Block No. 5, on the south side of Elliott street; thence 200 feet south to a stake; thence east 70 feet to a stake; thence north 200 feet to a stake in Elliott street; and thence west with Elliott street to the beginning.

The title is good, the right of redemption is waived, but I sell only as Trustee.

ja21 s JOHN GUNN, Trustee.

CINCINNATI.

ESTABLISHED 1837,

PROCTER & GAMBLE

CINCINNATI.

SOAP, CANDLES OILS'

Starch, Toilet Soaps, Refiners of Lard.

Candles SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT. Send for Price List. oct22 3m

E. O. HURD. BUECKHARDT & CO.

E. O. HURD & CO.,

Cotton Commission Merchants

No. 101 Sycamore Street, Cincinnati.

LIBERAL advances made on consignments. Orders for Goods solicited. sep6 1y

JOHN DUBOIS, JAS. S. AUGUR, W. H. WILLIAM

DUBOIS & AUGUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

PLANTATION SUPPLIES

47 Race Street, Cincinnati.

COAL.

Lump and Nut.

A FRESH supply of the best Pittsburg LUMP AND NUT COAL, just received and for sale by the Hays Coal Company. Office, 22 1-2 Madison street. de6 1w

MOUNT CARBON COAL

No. 20 Madison Street,

W. C. POSTAL, AGENT.

del tf

SADDLERY, ETC.

C. N. CASE, Jr., & CO.,

No. 177 Main Street,

Near Overton Hotel, Woodruff Block,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddlery, Harness, Bridles, Collars

Whips and Hardware.

A new stock just received. ja3

NORFOLK, VA.

WM. A. PRINCE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

25 and 27 Commerce Street.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Liberal advances made on consignments to us, or our New York or Liverpool houses. sep18 6m

NEWSPAPERS.

ADVERTISE IN THE

WHITE COUNTY RECORD,

Searcy, Ark.

IT HAS A GOOD CIRCULATION IN ALL the mountain counties, and is the

Only Newspaper in the Little River Valley.

The RECORD is read by all the Merchants in White, Van Buren, Conway, Izzard and Searcy counties; also by many in Woodruff, Prairie, Jackson and Independence.

Address JACOB FROLICH, JR.,

sep5 Searcy, Ark.

THE BLACK RIVER STANDARD.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY POINDEXTER & SNYDER,

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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:

One copy, one year	$ 2 00
Four copies, one year	7 00
OUR CLUB RATES:	
For every club of five, and one to the getter up of the club	9 00
For clubs of ten, and one to the getter up of the club	16 00
For clubs of twenty, and one to the getter up of the club, and one copy of Godey's Lady's Book	30 00

nov9

To the Merchants of Memphis.

An Excellent Advertising Medium!

THE BOLIVAR BULLETIN, printed at Bolivar, Hardeman county, Tenn., by M. R. PARRISH, is one of the best advertising mediums for merchants, planters and others—advocates Memphis trade, and circulates in a half dozen of the best counties back of Memphis. Advertisements inserted at low rates.

3 squares, business card,	3	months		$10 00
4	-	-	3	- 12 00
5	-	-	3	- 14 00
6	-	-	3	- 16 00

SUBSCRIPTION.—The BOLIVAR BULLETIN will be sent to any address, one year, for $3 00, payable in advance. 1y27 tf

THE BROWNSVILLE BEE.

COL. W. I. WESTBROOK Late of Mississippi. DR. R. W. BEERS Late of Mobile.

WESTBROOK & BEERS,

Editors and Proprietors.

A LIVE WHITE MAN'S JOURNAL, DEvoted to pure Democracy and the rights of the people.

TERMS—Invariably in Advance—Two Dollars a Year; One Dollar for Six Months.

Our very large and rapidly increasing circulation enables us to offer superior inducements, as an advertising medium, to business houses. The BEE CIRCULATES THROUGH THE ENTIRE WESTERN DISTRICT.

No advertisements received except for money, and at regular rates.

Address, WESTBROOK & BEERS,

au14tf Brownsville, Tenn.

THE TIPTON WEEKLY RECORD

SAM. P. ROSE, Editor & Propri'r

THE "RECORD," IS PUBLISHED EVERY Friday, at

COVINGTON, TENNESSEE,

And is an Independent Democratic paper. It circulates widely in the counties of Tipton, Lauderdale, Haywood and Fayette, and is the best advertising medium, through which the Merchants of Memphis may advertise for country trade, to be found in West Tennessee

Advertisements inserted on liberal terms Specimen copies furnished gratis to all who may desire them. Address

SAM. P. ROSE,

an27 1m Covington, Tenn.

THE COAHOMIAN.

PUBLISHED AT

Friars' Point, Mississippi.

THIS newspaper is one of the finest advertising mediums in the State of Mississippi, being the official paper of the counties of Tunica, Coahoma and Bolivar—three of the largest cotton growing counties in the State. Its circulation is not surpassed by any country paper published in the vicinity of Memphis.

J. A. REID & CO.,

nov15 tf Proprietors.

THE WEEKLY PANOLA STAR,

IS PUBLISHED IN A SECTION OF COUNtry entirely tributary to Memphis, and has a circulation unsurpassed by any other medium of that kind in North Mississippi. Merchants and business men generally will find it to their advantage to advertise in the STAR

Address PANOLA STAR,

oct6 Panola, Miss

PHYSICIANS.

DR. RUSSELL'S

DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY

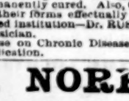
MEMPHIS, TENN.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institution of the kind in the Southwest, established in 1856, pleasantly located at Nos. 40 and 42 north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Deafness, Fits, Consumption, Syphilis, Skin Disease, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all the diseases arising from the indiscretion of youth, permanently cured. Also, Chronic Diseases in all their forms effectually cured at the above-named institution—Dr. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.

Treatise on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. ja1

DR. NORRIS,



OCULIST,

233 Main Street,

Memphis, : : : : Tennessee.

Cures all diseases of the Eye. A cure warranted in every case. Straightens Crossed Eyes with perfect safety. Patients from a distance accommodated with board at moderate rates.

au16 daw tf

DRUGS, ETC.

THEO. HOERNER,

Analytic and Manufacturing Chemist,

Druggist and Apothecary,

54 and 56 Beal Street,

(Northwest corner of Second),

CHEMICAL ANALYSES of all descriptions made, and written reports furnished. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

Patent Medicines, Soaps, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, and everything pertaining to a first-class Drug Store. sep27 tf

1869

THE APPEAL!

THE APPEAL!

THE APPEAL!

PRICE REDUCED!

PRICE REDUCED!

PRICE REDUCED!

DAILY ONLY $10!

DAILY ONLY $10!

DAILY ONLY $10!

WEEKLY ONLY $2 50!

WEEKLY ONLY $2 50!

WEEKLY ONLY $2 50!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

Commence With the New Year!

ADVERTISERS,

ADVERTISERS,

ADVERTISERS,

Will find it to their Interest to

Make Known Their Wants,

Make Known Their Wants,

Make Known Their Wants,

—IN THE—

DAILY APPEAL,

DAILY APPEAL,

DAILY APPEAL,

—OR THE—

WEEKLY APPEAL,

WEEKLY APPEAL,

WEEKLY APPEAL,

1869. 1869.

READ! READ! READ!

PRICE REDUCED TO $2 50!

THE MEMPHIS WEEKLY APPEAL,

THE LARGEST

Paper in the South or Southwest

33 BY 52 INCHES,

CONTAINING

40 Columns of Reading Matter,

IS FURNISHED TO

REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS

—AT—

$2 50 per Annum,

$1 25 per Six Months; or

75 cts. per Three Months.

Clubs of two or more will be supplied at $2 00.

The columns of the APPEAL will be devoted to the LATEST NEWS, TELEGRAPH REPORTS, and choice selections of READING MATTER.

Special attention will be given to our MARKET REPORTS. No effort will be spared to advance SOUTHERN INTERESTS and SOUTHERN ENTERPRISES.

The stirring events of the present day make it necessary for every man to become a subscriber to a good newspaper. To supply this want, we offer the APPEAL at the above extremely low rates, confident that the price is within the reach of all. We promise that the APPEAL, as heretofore, shall continue to give universal satisfaction.

Remittances can be made either by Post-office Money Order or by Registered Letter.

Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents.

ALNSLIE, ARATING & CO.,

Editors and Proprietors,

Memphis, Tenn.

TRANSPORTATION.

Quickest Route to New York

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Winter Schedule, Jan'ry 18, 1869

Double Daily Through Trains

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	6:10 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	5:30 a.m.	3:01 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon.	11:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	5:30 p.m.	8:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:30 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:55 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:30 p.m.	4:20 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	8:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	8:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7 40 a.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.

The 2:55 p.m connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day; 5:50 a.m. train arrives in St. Louis 11 p.m. same day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates,

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 227½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street.

Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

A. H. HILL, Passenger Agent. WM. R. JONES, Superintendent. ja21

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

OF CANADA,

—AND—

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE

First Class Steamships sailing

Every Saturday to Liverpool.

From PORTLAND in Winter and MONTREAL in Summer.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Line are authorized to grant through bills of lading from Memphis to Liverpool and Glasgow. The attention of shippers is called to this route, by which the delays and excessive transfers of freight incurred at the large ports are entirely avoided. Bills of Lading contain through rates covering all charges from Memphis to the ship's deck at Liverpool, and low rates and quick time are guaranteed. Fifteen first class Steamships are now on the line making regular trips on Saturday of each week. Vessels loaded from the cars on dock directly into the vessel.

THROUGH RECEIPTS given to Boston and New England points via GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

For rates and information apply to

THOMAS TROUT & SONS, Agents,

ja7 No. 203 Front street, Memphis.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK

RAILROAD.

Open to Madison

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMber 2, 1868, the train on the Eastern Division of this Road will run regularly as follows:

GOING WEST—Leaves Hopefield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and arrive at Madison at 1 o'clock p.m.

COMING EAST—Leaves Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.; arrive at Hopefield at 1 o'clock p.m., and Memphis at 4:30 p.m.

The Ferryboat Nevada leaves the foot of Union street at 7 a.m.

Tickets for sale at all the Railroad Ticket offices in the city.

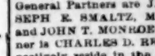
Freights for Madison or way stations received by P. M. Patterson & Co., at their Wharf-boat, foot of Union street.

Freight to Way Stations must be prepaid.

Office of Road, No. 12 Jefferson street.

au29 tf S. B. BEAUMONT, Gen. Sup't.

MEMPHIS & ARKANSAS RIVER



Packet Compa'y.

THE elegant passenger packet THOMAS H. ALLEN, built expressly for this Company, has now taken her place in the line, and hereafter the following boats will leave Memphis as heretofore,

Mondays & Thursdays, at 5 o'clock p.m.,

And returning, leave Little Rock MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 o'clock a.m.

THOMAS H. ALLEN.....Reese Pritchard, Master

CALDWELL.....R. L. Haines, Master

OZARK.....H. Blaisdell, Master

Connecting at Little Rock with the Company's new and light-draught packets for Fort Smith. Close connections made both ways.

AMERICAN.....Jno. W. Williams, Master

FORT SMITH.....James Bowlin, Master

VAN BUREN.....Jos. Bennett, Master

All of the above boats were built expressly for this trade, and are particularly well adapted to it. Passengers and freight will be put through by this line to all points on the Arkansas river without detention, and at reasonable rates.

All persons shipping freight for any point on the Arkansas river from North Fork to Napoleon, should have their goods consigned to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," at Memphis. Merchandise shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, Napoleon, Ark.

Freight received at any time at the Company's office. JNO. D. ADAMS, President.

T. A. KENDIG, Agent,

de25 tf 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

PHILADELPHIA.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF HADDOCK, REED & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the undersigned Partners, at the old stand, 438 and 440 Market street, up stairs.

DANIEL HADDOCK, Jr.,

CHARLES D. REED,

STEPHEN KIMBALL.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1868. ja7

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of MONROE, SMALTZ & CO., expires this day, by limitation.

JAMES MONROE.

JOS. E. SMALTZ,

M. S. STOKES.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1868. ja7

NOTICE.

The subscribers have this day formed a Limited partnership according to law, under the firm name of MONROE, SMALTZ & CO., for the general Boot and Shoe Business in the city of Philadelphia, to commence January 1, 1869, and to terminate December 31, 1871. The General Partners are JAMES MONROE, JOSEPH E. SMALTZ, MAHLON S. STOKES and JOHN T. MONROE, and the Special Partner is CHARLES D. REED, and they all respectively reside in the city of Philadelphia. The Special Partner has contributed to the common stock of the firm in goods and cash the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

JAMES MONROE,

JOSEPH E. SMALTZ,

M. S. STOKES,

JOHN T. MONROE,

General Partners.

CHARLES D. REED,

Special Partner.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1868. ja7

REMOVAL.

MONROE, SMALTZ & CO. have this day removed to 438 and 440 MARKET street, where they will carry on the Manufacturing and Jobbing of Boots and Shoes, as successors to Haddock, Reed & Co.

Dec. 1 mber 2, 1868. ja7

Commissioner's Notice.

...len, Trustee, and the United States ..., against The New Orleans and ...d Company and Others.

HAVING been appointed by the Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky, a Special Commissioner in the above style case, to audit and make out a full and complete report to said Court of all bonds and coupons yet unpaid, secured by the first mortgage, and also all bonds and coupons unpaid, secured by the second mortgage of the said New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company, and to whom due, and the names of the holders thereto respectively;

Notice is hereby given to all bond holders, as aforesaid, to come forward and present and file with me, as said Commissioner, at my office, in the city of Paducah and State of Kentucky, all bonds, being the first